TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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Poetry.

HOW SHALL IT BE?

I sit and gaze in that blue yonder,
Until my soul
Is filled with awe; and yet I wonder—
When Time unrolls
Its mystic page, and bids me trace,
Through all the years,
The lines I've written—if His grace
Will calm my fears,
High up in space the shadows gather;
And yet they seem
So fragile that the downiest feather
Might make my dream
A vision, by floating through its mystic beauty,
Till I could look,
Beyond this earthly path of duty,
In that great book
He holds within His righteous keeping
Until that day
When we shall wake from our last sleeping,
And wear away,
Above the night and morning's splendor,
To that bright sphere
Where we shall see that Shepherd tender
Who leads us here.
Then we shall know how we have written;
And grant, dear Lord,
Our soul may not with grief be smitten,
Judged by Thy word.
Oh! guide and guard Thy erring children
By day and night,
And let us in this maze bewildering
Behold the light!
Oh! teach us how Thy trusts to treasure
Till we shall grow—
Until our lives shall fill the measure
And overflow.

Our Story Teller.

RISEN FROM THE GRAVE;

—OR—

The Dead Alive,

A Startling Story of the Franco-Prussian War.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

CHAPTER XXIII.

LADY JANET AT BAY.

The narrative leaves Julian and Mercy for a while, and, ascending to the upper regions of the house, follows the march of events in Lady Janet's room.

The maid had delivered her mistress's note to Mercy, and had gone away again on her second errand to Grace Roseberry in the boudoir. Lady Janet was seated at her writing-table, waiting for the appearance of the woman whom she had summoned to her presence. A single lamp diffused its mild light over the books, pictures, and busts round her, leaving the farther end of the room, in which the bed was placed, almost lost in obscurity. The works of art were all portraits; the books were all presentation copies from the authors. It was Lady Janet's fancy to associate her bedroom with memorials of the various persons whom she had known in the long course of her life—all of them more or less distinguished, most of them, by this time, gathered with the dead.

She sat near her writing-table, lying back in her easy-chair—the living realization of the picture which Julian's description had drawn. Her eyes were fixed on a photographic likeness of Mercy, which was so raised upon a little gilt easel as to enable her to contemplate it under the full light of the lamp. The bright, mobile old face was strangely and sadly changed. The brow was fixed; the mouth was rigid; the whole face would have been like a mask, moulded in the hardest forms of passive resistance and suppressed rage, but for the light and life still thrown over it by the eyes. There was something unutterably touching in the keen hungering tenderness of the look which they fixed on the portrait, intensified by an underlying expression of fond and patient reproach. The danger which Julian so wisely dreaded was in the rest of the face; the love which he had so truly described was in the eyes alone. They still spoke of the cruelly profaned affection which had been the one immeasurable joy, the one inexhaustible hope, of Lady Janet's closing life. The brow expressed nothing but her obstinate determination to stand by the wreck of that joy, to rekindle the dead ashes of that hope. The lips were only eloquent of her unflinching resolution to ignore the hateful present and to save the sacred past. "My idol may be shattered, but none of you shall know it. I stop the march of discovery. I extinguish the light of truth. I am deaf to your words; I am blind to your proofs. At seventy years old, my idol is my life. It shall be my idol still."

The silence in the bedroom was broken by a murmuring of women's voices outside the door. Lady Janet instantly raised herself in the chair, and snatched the photograph off the easel. She laid the portrait face downward among some papers on the table, then abruptly changed her mind, and hid it among the thick folds of lace which clothed her neck and bosom. There was a world of love in the action itself, and in the sudden softening of the eyes which accompanied it. The next moment Lady Janet's mask was on. Any superficial observer who had seen her now would have said, "This is a hard woman!"

The door was opened by the maid. Grace Roseberry entered the room. She advanced rapidly, with a defiant assurance in her manner, and a lofty carriage of her head. She sat down in the chair, to which Lady Janet silently pointed, with a thump; she returned Lady Janet's grave bow with a nod and a smile. Every movement and every look of the little, worn, white-faced, shabbily dressed woman expressed insolent triumph, and said, as if in words, "My turn has come!"

"I am glad to wait on your ladyship," she began, without giving Lady Janet an opportunity of speaking first. "Indeed, I should have felt it my duty to request an interview, if you had not sent your maid to invite me up here."

"You would have felt it your duty to request an interview?" Lady Janet repeated, very quietly. "Why?"

The tone in which that one last word was spoken embarrassed Grace at the outset. It established as great a distance between Lady Janet and herself as if she had been lifted in her chair and conveyed bodily to the other end of the room.

"I am surprised that your ladyship should not understand me," she said, struggling to conceal her confusion. "Especially after your kind offer of your own boudoir."

Lady Janet remained perfectly unmoved. "I do *not* understand you," she answered, just as quietly as ever.

Grace's temper came to her assistance. She recovered the assurance which had marked her first appearance on the scene.

"In that case," she resumed, "I must enter into particulars, in justice to myself. I can place but one interpretation on the extraordinary change in your ladyship's behavior to me down stairs. The conduct of that abominable woman has, at last, opened your eyes to the deception that has been practiced on you. For some reason of your own, however, you have not yet chosen to recognize me openly. In this painful position something is due to my own self-respect. I can not, and will not, permit Mercy Merrick to claim the merit of restoring me to my proper place in this house. After what I have suffered it is quite impossible for me to endure that. I should have requested an interview (if you had not sent for me for the express purpose of claiming this person's immediate expulsion from the house. I claim it now as a proper concession to Me. Whatever you or Mr. Julian Gray may do, *I* will not tamely permit her to exhibit herself as an interesting penitent. It is really a little too much to hear this brazen adventuress appoint her own time for explaining herself. It is too deliberately insulting to see her sail out of the room—with a clergyman of the Church of England opening the door for her—as if she was laying me under an obligation! I can forgive much, Lady Janet—including the terms in which you thought it decent to order me out of your house. I am quite willing to accept the offer of your boudoir, as the expression on your part of a better frame of mind. But even Christian Charity has its limits. The continued presence of that wretch under your roof is, you will permit me to remark, not only a monument of your own weakness, but a perfectly insufferable insult to Me."

There she stopped abruptly—not for want of words, but for want of a listener. Lady Janet was not even pretending to attend to her. Lady Janet, with a deliberate rudeness entirely foreign to her usual habits, was composedly busying herself in arranging the various papers scattered about the table. Some she tied together with little morsels of string; some she placed under paper-weights; some she deposited in the fantastic pigeon-holes of a little Japanese cabinet—working with a placid enjoyment of her own orderly occupation, and perfectly unaware, to all outward appearance, that any second person was in the room. She looked up, with her papers in both hands, when Grace stopped, and said, quietly,

"Have you done?"

"Is your ladyship's purpose in sending for me to treat me with studied rudeness?" Grace retorted, angrily.

"My purpose in sending for you is to say something as soon as you will allow me the opportunity."

The impenetrable composure of this reply took Grace completely by surprise. She had no retort ready. In sheer astonishment she waited silently, with her eyes rivited on the mistress of the house. Lady Janet put down her papers, and settled herself comfortably in the easy chair, preparatory to opening the interview on her side.

"The little that I have to say to you," she began, "may be said in a question. Am I right in supposing that you have no present employment, and that a little advance in money (delicately offered) would be very acceptable to you?"

"Do you mean to insult me, Lady Janet?"

"Certainly not. I mean to ask you a question."

"Your question is an insult."

"My question is a kindness, if you will only understand it as it is intended. I don't complain of your not understanding it. I don't even hold you responsible for any of the many breaches of good manners which you have committed since you have been in this room. I was honestly anxious to be of service to you, and you have repelled my advances. I am sorry. Let us drop the subject."

Expressing herself in the most perfect temper in these terms, Lady Janet resumed the arrangement of her papers, and became unconscious once more of the presence of any second person in the room.

Grace opened her lips to reply with the utmost intemperance of an angry woman, and, thinking better of it, controlled herself. It was plainly useless to take the violent way with Lady Janet. *Her* sex and her social position were the shield of their selves to repel any violence. She evidently knew that, and trusted to it. Grace resolved to meet the enemy on the neutral ground of politeness, as the most promising ground that she could occupy under present circumstances.

"If I have said anything hasty, I beg to apologize to your ladyship," she began. "May I ask if your only object in sending for me was to inquire into my pecuniary affairs, with a view to assisting me?"

"That," said Lady Janet, "was my only object."

"You had nothing to say to me on the subject of Mercy Merrick?"

"Nothing whatever. I am weary of hearing of Mercy Merrick. Have you any more questions to ask me?"

"I have one more."

"Yes?"

"I wish to ask your ladyship whether you propose to recognize me in the presence of your household, as the late Colonel Roseberry's daughter?"

"I have already recognized you as a lady in embarrassed circumstances, who has peculiar claims on my consideration and forbearance. If you wish me to repeat those words in the presence of the servants (absurd as it is), I am ready to comply with your request."

Grace's temper began to get the better of her prudent resolutions.

"Lady Janet!" she said; "this won't do. I must request you to express yourself plainly. You talk of my peculiar claims on your forbearance. What claims do you mean?

"It will be painful to both of us if we enter into details," replied Lady Janet. "Pray don't let us enter into details."

"I insist on it, madam."

"Pray don't insist on it."

Grace was deaf to remonstrance.

"I ask you in plain words," she went on, 'do you acknowledge that you have been deceived by an adventuress who has personated me? Do you mean to restore me to my proper place in this house?"

Lady Janet returned to the arrangement of her papers.

"Does your ladyship refuse to listen to me?" Lady Janet looked up from her papers as blandly as ever.

"If *you* persist in returning to your delusion," she said, "you will oblige *me* to persist in returning to my papers."

"What is my delusion, if you please?"

"Your delusion is expressed in the questions you have just put to me. Your delusion constitutes your peculiar claim on my forbearance. Nothing you can say or do will shake my forbearance. When I first found you in the dining-room, I acted most improperly: I lost my temper. I did worse: I was foolish enough and imprudent enough to send for a police officer. I owe you every possible atonement inflicted as you are for treating you in that cruel manner. I offered you the use of my boudoir, as part of my atonement. I sent for you, in the hope that you would allow me to assist you, as part of my atonement. You may behave rudely to me, you may speak in the most abusive terms of my adopted daughter; I will submit to any thing, as part of my atonement. So long as you abstain from speaking on one painful subject, I will listen to you with the greatest pleasure. Whenever you return to the subject I shall return to my papers."

Grace looked at Lady Janet with an evil smile.

"I begin to understand your ladyship," she said. "You are ashamed to acknowledge that you have been grossly imposed upon. Your only alternative, of course, is to ignore every thing that has happened. Pray count on *my* forbearance. I am not at all offended—I am merely amused. It is not every day that a lady of high rank exhibits herself in such a position as yours to an obscure woman like me. Your humane consideration for me dates, I presume, from the time when your adopted daughter set you the example, by ordering the police officer out of the room?"

Lady Janet's composure was proof even against this assault on it. She gravely accepted Grace's inquiry as a question addressed to her in perfect good faith.

"I am not at all surprised," she replied, "to find that my adopted daughter's interference has exposed her to misrepresentation. She ought to have remonstrated with me privately before she interfered. But she has one fault—she is too impulsive. I have never, in all my experience, met with such a warm-hearted person as she is. Always too considerate of others; always too forgetful of herself! The mere appearance of the police officer placed you in a situation to appeal to her compassion, and her impulses carried her away as usual. My fault! All my fault!"

Grace changed her tone once more. She was quick enough to discern that Lady Janet was a match for her with her own weapons.

"We have had enough of this," she said. "It is time to be serious. Your adopted daughter (as you call her) is Mercy Merrick, and you know it."

Lady Janet returned to her papers.

"I am Grace Roseberry, whose name she has stolen—and you know *that*."

Lady Janet went on with her papers.

Grace got up from her chair.

"I accept your silence, Lady Janet," she said, "as an acknowledgment of your deliberate resolution to suppress the truth. You are evidently determined to receive the adventuress as the true woman; and you don't scruple to face the consequences of that proceeding, by pretending to my face to believe that I am mad. I will not allow myself to be imprudently cheated out of my rights in this way. You will hear from me again, madam, when the Canadian mail arrives in England." She walked toward the door. This time Lady Janet answered, as readily and as explicitly as it was possible to answer a question addressed to the back of a head.

"Where are you going?" she asked.

"To my own room."

"Have you any thing more to say to me?"

"Nothing more."

"Then I will ring for the maid to show you the way."

Grace returned to the table, and wrote a few lines in pencil on a leaf torn from her pocket-book. She folded the paper, and put it down before Lady Janet.

"Will you please read that?" she said.

Lady Janet read it.

"Do you refuse to deliver it?" Grace asked.

"I will deliver it myself, when I have answered it."

"Will you write the answer now?"

"No."

"When will you write it?"

"When I have had time to consider it."

"How much time?"

"Twenty-four hours."

"Will you write to me?"

"No."

"Will you see me?"

"Yes."

"Will you see me to-morrow?"

"Yes."

"Will you see me at ten o'clock?"

"Yes."

"Will you see me alone?"

"Yes."

"Will you promise not to ring for the police officer?"

"I promise."

"Will you promise not to ring for the maid?"

"I will not promise."

"Will you promise not to ring for any thing?"

"I will promise not to ring for any thing."

"Will you promise not to touch the bell?"

"I will promise not to touch the bell."

"Will you promise not to touch the bell, or to ring for any thing, or to call for help, or to make any noise, or to do any thing to prevent me from leaving this room?"

"I will promise not to touch the bell, or to ring for any thing, or to call for help, or to make any noise, or to do any thing to prevent you from leaving this room."

"Will you promise not to touch the bell, or to ring for any thing, or to call for help, or to make any noise, or to do any thing to prevent me from leaving this room, until I have left the house?"

"I will promise not to touch the bell, or to ring for any thing, or to call for help, or to make any noise, or to do any thing to prevent you from leaving this room, until you have left the house."

"Will you promise not to touch the bell, or to ring for any thing, or to call for help, or to make any noise, or to do any thing to prevent me from leaving this room, until I have left the house, and have had time to get to a safe distance?"

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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubrs.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, AUG. 7, 1879.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the prices annexed (postage free to you):

WEEKLIES.	Single Copy.	With Blade.
Christian at Work	$3 00	$4 25
Chimney Corner	4 00	5 00
Harper's Bazar	4 00	5 00
Harper's Weekly	4 00	5 00
New York Ledger	3 00	4 10
Prairie Farmer	2 00	3 00
Rural New Yorker	2 50	3 75
Scientific American	3 00	4 00
Waverly Magazine	4 00	5 00
Western Rural	2 00	3 25
Chicago Advance	2 00	4 50
MONTHLIES.		
Wide Awake (Juvenile)	2 00	3 25
St. Nicholas (Juvenile)	3 00	4 15
American Agriculturist	1 50	2 00
Ladies' Floral Cabinet	1 30	2 75
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Young Folks' Monthly	1 10	2 50
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Picture Gallery, (Juvenile)	50	2 10
The Morning, (Temperance)	75	2 50
American Bee Journal	2 00	3 00
Appleton's Journal	3 00	4 75
Andrews' Bazar	1 00	2 50
Arthurs' Home Magazine	2 25	3 50
Atlantic Monthly	4 00	5 00
Brainard's Musical World	1 50	3 00
Leslie's Popular Monthly	3 00	4 00
" Sunday Magazine	3 00	4 00
Harper's Monthly	4 00	5 00
Godey's Lady's Book	2 00	3 50
Peterson's Magazine	2 00	3 25
Scribner's Magazine	4 00	5 00
Sunday Afternoon	3 00	4 00

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Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for THE BLADE, as stated.

As is the invariable custom in all newspaper offices, a subscription year is reckoned as FIFTY-TWO WEEKS.

How dared the National Government "enter into" the State of Tennessee, with its tents, and rations, and things?

BUFFALO *Express*: "Virginia may be the mother of Presidents, but Ohio is the mother of all the other office-holders.

THE Porte has refused to grant all the necessary power to the new Pasha. TEWFIK(s) up treaties; they must be submitted to him.

IF any National, or Democrat, or discontented personage of any stripe, wants gold, they can get it, without trouble, in any amount, at any of the banks for greenbacks or National bank paper.

MRS. CHISHOLM says that she will attend the trial of her husband's murderers, notwithstanding the threats of violence on the part of the community if she does so. She predicts an acquittal.

Now it is a printer who gets a shot for kissing a woman. Thus demoralization slowly works its way towards the head of society. A while ago it was only lawyers, and doctors and clergymen, etc., who got caught in such scrapes.

WHY does not the Democracy denounce all Board of Trade, Commercial Agency, Clearing House, National Treasury, and Trade Association reports as villainous and incendiary documents? They are the best campaign literature the Republicans have.

THE New York papers have suddenly discovered that there is such a place in Ohio as Newcomerstown, and 15 paragraphers have already locked themselves up in their rooms, with instructions to their landladies to send them up nothing but oat meal and fish to eat until they have evolved a joke upon it.

ANOTHER savings bank has suspended in Montreal. By its failure some 400 widows and orphans, who hold stock, will be heavy losers. Take notice, this is not a national bank. It is seldom that national banks do that way. But, nevertheless, JOHN SHERMAN and the national banks will be held responsible for it.

SEN. BURNSIDE need not get scared, or pretend, at the instigation of the Pacific Railroads, to get scared—about the Panama Canal. The foreign influence that will hang over that concern will descend to zero whenever the Americans find it necessary to regulate matters. Let them dig the Canal in welcome. We are likely to get more good out of it than they are.

JAMES A. WILKERSON, the Democratic candidate for Treasurer of Jennings County, Ind., last fall, has just been convicted of importing voters into the County to aid in the election of a Democratic Congressman, and sentenced to a fine of $1,000 and the costs of prosecution, and to a year in the penitentiary at Jeffersonville. His offense was so open and brazen, that even the six Democats on the jury were compelled to vote for his conviction.

THE Okolona *States* recently said: "We regard the reconstruction act—so-called—of Congress as unscrupulous and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." A Democratic paper denounced the *States* and declared that such was not the position of the Democratic party, whereupon the latter replies:

Why, you lovely rose of Sharon, the passage you quote is not ours at all, at all. It is a resolution taken from the Democratic platform of 1868,—the platform on which Horatio Seymour ran for President of the United States. Now go out in your back yard, and cuss yourself 27 minutes by the Town clock, you sublime, mystic ass. Git!

THE Charleston *News and Courier* is not the only paper in South Carolina which confesses the truth of the bulldozing outrages. And the following editorial article from the Orangeburg *Democrat* indicates very conclusively that the policy is not to be given up in the future. HAMPTON to the contrary notwithstanding:

The Radical leaders here may organize and harangue the negros as they did on the 4th of July, as much as they please; but there is one thing they may as well understand at once, and that is, that the honest citizens of this County, white and colored, intend to control its affairs by electing honest men to office in 1880. They will never submit to being lorded over again by the thieves and plunderers that once ruled the destinies of grand old Orangeburg. Their day has passed; and we repeat, the Radical leaders may as well understand it at once. We also warn them to be careful how they stir up strife among the colored people and embitter them against their white neighbors, or forbearance may cease to be a virtue.

The real intent of this threat can be easily read between the lines.

SOME MORE OF TILDEN'S CYPHERING.

The New York *Times*, of Monday, contains a remarkable article, 10 columns in length, which assumes to be an analysis of the methods by which TILDEN arrived at a so-called popular majority. The article is declared by the *Times* to have been the work of an experienced jounanalist and statistician, who has been engaged upon it for four months, and his conclusion will occasion reflection, and open up another field of inquiry to the student of the marvelous ways by which the election of 1876 resulted in so large a vote for the Democratic ticket.

TILDEN, it is well known, is one of the shrewdest students of political statistics in the country, and in all his manipulations to secure political preferment, he has based his movements on mathematical calculations as to the certainties of their advantages, derived from this marvelous fund of knowledge and his great powers of analysis and organization. The *Times* says by this system of figuring TILDEN ascertained that he could not be elected upon an honest vote, and it would require the making of thousands of artificial voters to seat him in the Presidential chair; and, of course, the doubtful States were the ones where this work was to be undertaken. And the result, according to the figures of the *Times*, was to be seen in the enormously increased vote in certain States. The *Times* writer shows, that out of all proportion to the increase in population, there was, in the election of '76, a marvelously large and apparently unaccountable increase in the popular vote; that the number of voters who remain away from the polls on election day was decreased far beyond all precedent and reason; that the ratio of voters to population was beyond the bounds of possibility or precedent in this country; and that, therefore, the only way to account for it is on the basis of fraud.

To support this theory, the writer gives tables of votes and population from the Harrison campaign, in 1840, down to the present time. In that campaign, one of the most exciting in our history, one in which the vote was 60.9 per cent. greater than in the preceding Presidential campaign of 1836, 25.8 per cent. of the entire body of voters were not at the polls; in 1852, 27.1 per cent. remained away; in 1860, when Lincoln was elected, the most exciting campaign up to that time in our history, 23.7 per cent. failed to vote; in 1872, 22.3 per cent.; but in 1876, *only eighty-seven out of every thousand voters* were absent from the polls, and failed to cast their ballot, on election day! This is astonishing, certainly, and would seem to demand explanation. The returns of the year likewise show that the popular vote equaled 19.9 per cent. of the total population of the States. In 1872, it was 16.9 per cent.; in 1860, 14.9; in 1852, 14.36; and in 1840, 14.1. Furthermore, the increase of the popular vote in 1876 over that of 1872 was 20.1, against an increase of 12.9 between 1868 and 1872, and 38.3 in the 12 years between 1860 and 1872.

But when the analysis is applied to the States claimed to have been carried for TILDEN, the results are still more astonishing. Six of these States are selected as examples. In New York, in 1876, but 40 out of every thousand voters was absent from the polls, as shown by the returns. This the writer characterizes as "sheer impossibility," since in 1868, the year when SEYMOUR and HOFFMAN, through TILDEN, figured in the State for themselves, by the returns the percentage of absentees is shown to be 115 in every 1,000. In 1860, the LINCOLN campaign, it was 224; in 1864, 201; in 1872, 167. In New Jersey the returns show there were absent only *eleven* out of every thousand; and in that State the ratio of Republican increase over 1872 was 12.9, while that of the Democrats was 50.4! The *Times* claims that while the vote of the State was returned at 175,962, it should not have exceeded 93,532. In Connecticut, the heaviest percentage of votes to the entire number of voters, in any previous election, was 80, while in 1876 it was 88.2! The Republican increase of voters was exactly in accordance with the increase in population, as compared with 1872, viz: 15.7; while that of the Democrats was 29.1. But the Southern States show the most astounding facts. In Louisiana there was only one in every hundred voters, white and black, who did not vote, and the writer demonstrates that this would require every white voter and 9,420 blacks to have voted for TILDEN, in order to have given him the majority claimed for him. In Florida, the returns show that there were 4,050 more votes cast than there were voters in the State, and it is on this basis that TILDEN demanded the electoral vote of the State; in Mississippi there was no contest—TILDEN and the Democrats had everything their own way—and yet only 5.5 per cent of the voters were absent from the polls. According to the returns, all the whites and 30,296 colored men must have voted for TILDEN.

The *Times* sums up the analysis as follows:

The statistics used in the foregoing review have been wholly drawn from official sources, and all calculations have been based on figures furnished by Federal and State authority. The tale they unfold is well calculated to create alarm for the safety of Republican institutions. With singular force and perspicuousness they prove:

First.—That under Democratic auspices, gross frauds were perpetrated in 1876 in the States of Louisiana and Florida; and that the Democratic claim to the Electoral votes of those States has no foundation in fact or warrant in honesty.

Second—That unlawful means were employed to secure the Electoral votes of other Southern States to the Democratic nominee for President; that notably is this true of Mississippi, in which State the ballot-boxes were stuffed to swell the popular vote to 94.5 of the entire body of suffragists, while large bodies of citizens were absolutely debarred the privilege of exercising their constitutional rights.

Third—That in accordance with the popular will, as expressed through the ballot-box, the six Electoral votes of Connecticut, the 35 Electoral votes of New York, and the nine Electoral votes of New Jersey, rightly belonged to Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler, Republican candidates for President and Vice President, and that such Electoral votes were fraudulently diverted to the use and benefit of their Democratic competitors, Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks.

That the gigantic frauds perpetrated by the Democratic conspirators in 1876 were well known to Mr. Tilden, if not immediately planned and directed by him, cannot well be disputed. They fully explain his cowardice in failing to defend his title to administer the Government of the country, if title he possessed. The creation of the Electoral Commission compromised the legal rights of no candidate. The courts have been open to him and are still open for the trial of his claim when presented. What but a guilty knowledge of the iniquitous scheme now laid bare can have deterred him?

BLANTON DUNCAN, anxious to do something to keep himself from being forgotten, is seeking to draw Mr. BLAINE into a joint discussion of the Greenback issue.

THE DEPUTY MARSHAL NONSENSE.

The silliest of Democratic pretenses is the affectation of alarm that serious danger to the liberties of the people is threatened by reason of the use of United States Marshals as conservators of the purity of elections. They assume to see in this a grand stride toward a fatal centralization of governmental powers, and appeal, as usual, to the meanest prejudices of their followers to resist interference of outsiders in their domestic affairs. The scare of centralization is the merest bravado.

The supervision of the election of the members of the Government is one of the most ordinary and obvious of the rights of government, and without it, it could scarcely exist. To say that it cannot and shall not exercise a supervision of the methods by which its own existence is assured and the excellence and fitness of its *personelle* maintained, is to utter a proposition that is at once monstrous and indefensible. It is the acme of States Rights absurdity. A State can exercise the severest scrutiny over the election of its Governor, its officers, and its members of the Legislature. It can surround the polls with Police and Constables, and arrest without process any man who even attempts to violate the purity of the ballot. All this is right and is necessary. There is no complaint by honest men of the stringency of election laws, but rather that they are not more stringent. But if a State can and should do these things, how much more is it the right and duty of the National Government? Whatever evil may happen in one instance is circumscribed and local, but limitless in the other.

Nor is the allegation of the Democrats that this power is lodged in reckless and irresponsible hands at all true. No class of executive officials are so closely hedged about by loyal restraints, none are more directly responsible to the law and the courts for every abuse of their power than United States Marshals. Every invasion of the rights of the citizen is done at their own peril, and the National courts have set an example that the State courts have not fully imitated, in the rigid responsibility to which they hold these servants. It is the merest nonsense for SAM COX or PENDLETON or EWING to say that 15,000 legal voters were deterred from voting in New York City by Deputy Marshals. If only one man had his rights so invaded he could secure such exemplary damages from the Court as would forever prevent a recurrence of such an offense. If one-hundredth part of what these Democratic leaders allege were true there would have been so many suits for damages begun in New York City that Marshal DAVENPORT would have been utterly ruined simply by the expense of defending them. Does any one imagine that the Democrats individually, or the Democratic party, would forego such an opportunity of punishing a hated political enemy, and of filling their own pockets? This shows how preposterous the whole thing is.

A GROSS VIOLATION OF THE RIGHTS OF A STATE.

The case of the issuing of tents and rations by the general Government to the fever-stricken poor of Memphis, seems to be one which should demand the attention of the Strict Constructionists who have flourished south of Mason and Dixon's line. According to the doctrine which they have so strenuously insisted upon as to cause one nullification and one great war, this action of the Secretary of War is grossly irregular and unconstitutional. In the first place, if this was an emergency which required the aid of the Federal Government, the Township Trustees of the taxing District of Memphis, County of Shelby, State of Tennessee, should have met and formally passed a resolution requesting proper action on the part of the County Commissioners. They in turn should have officially notified the Governor of the emergency, and then it would have become his duty to immediately convene the Legislature in special session, before whom he should have laid the matter. If the emergency was so great that the State was unable to afford the proper relief, then the Legislature should have instructed the Governor, under the Constitution, to have officially informed the President of the United States, and to have called upon him for assistance. It would have been his duty, in that instance, to have convened Congress, and informed it of the facts in the case, and they, in turn, would then have passed the proper laws, enabling the Secretary of War to have furnished the tents. Meanwhile the poor and destitute sick would in all probability have died; but they would have expired with the patriotic thought animating their souls that they died in a strictly constitutional manner, rather than be saved by a violation of that most sacred instrument.

OUR NEW BOOK CATALOGUE.

The new BLADE book catalogue, just issued, is a handsome 32 page pamphlet, with the different titles classified by subjects which are alphabetically arranged. It contains titles of a great variety of books on all subjects, with descriptions of each book very much fuller and more satisfactory than can be found in ordinary catalogues. In connection with each title we give the publisher's regular price, and our price for the book alone, and also the price at which we will send the book and the BLADE one year, both postpaid. In a great many cases during the last few weeks we have been obliged to send copies of our old catalogue, by no means so extensive as this, and we would now be glad to have all persons who received the old catalogue send us their names again for a copy of the new. Persons who have not received any catalogue are invited to send for a copy of the new one, which will give them a complete list of all the BLADE books. We shall also be glad to send, on request, copies of the catalogue to any friends of our subscribers who are likely to be interested in good reading.

AS ONE OF the results of the failure of the Brigadiers to provide funds with which to run the Courts, the United States Court for the Western District of Arkansas, has been compelled to suspend all criminal business. The Brigadiers in this instance have unwittingly locked up nearly 50 of their voting constituents, but they will undoubtedly rectify the mistake before the Congressional elections, a year hence. Unless they abolish the Courts and the jails altogether, they will see to it that their friends are out in time to vote.

AND now the boomer boometh,
In all the country press,
Of some great man who loometh,
To his rivals' distress.

GEN. EWING AND THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Gen. EWING, in his speech at Lancaster, indorses at considerable length that plank in the Democratic State Platform which demands that the National Bank notes be immediately retired, and that Greenbacks be substituted for them. We presume that he indorses likewise that plank which says: "That the rapid increase of the interest bearing debt of the Government, under the present Administration, ought to excite the serious apprehension of the people, and we demand that the further increase of the bonded debt in time of peace must be stopped, and that it be put in process of extinction." In his debate with Gov. WOODFORD, at Circleville, that gentleman asked him if he proposed to pay off the bonds in greenbacks, whether the bondholders liked it or not. In reply, Gen. EWING said that he proposed to abide by the law and pay them off in accordance with the original contract.

Now, this leaves him in a very uncomfortable position. The National Banks are the owners of the bonds the same as any other purchasers. Their notes can be retired and greenbacks substituted for them in but two ways. It can be done through the Redemption Bureau, and the bonds of the banks deposited with the Government retained to an equal amount, to reimburse the Government; or the banks may be allowed to redeem their own notes, and demand their bonds in exchange. Which one of these ways does Gen. EWING propose to adopt, and what will it lead to? Let us say that it is the first. But Gen. EWING says that he favors paying the bonded debt in accordance with the terms of the contract. There is not a bond now held by a National Bank that is not redeemable in coin. Any additional issue of greenbacks, without an amendment to the Constitution, could not be made legal tenders; they would simply be non-interest bearing bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government; and to the extent that they were depreciated below the other bonds of the Government, to that extent would the banks be swindled by the transfer of the indebtedness. But let us suppose, for the sake of argument that the constitutional difficulty is obviated, and the new issue of greenbacks can be made legal tenders. The Democratic platform says that "the further increase of the bonded debt in time of peace must be stopped." Then Gen. EWING proposes to emit an additional $350,000,000 of greenbacks, which are to be a legal tender, and yet he will allow the Government to procure no coin upon which to base them. In 1876 he said that resumption could not take place unless there was coin to the amount of over one-third of the paper money outstanding in the Treasury. How will he maintain an additional emission of $350,000,000 at par with coin without securing any more of the precious metals? But if he proposes to increase the coin reserve, how is he going to do it, unless he increases the bonded indebtedness? It could not be done, and Gen. EWING knows it. His scheme for the funding of National Bank notes is an inflation scheme, and is intended for the sole purpose of depreciating the value of the circulating medium.

Now, what would be the working of the second plan for the redemption of the bank notes? That is a more abominable scheme, save that it is dealing more honestly with the bankers, than the first. If the banks are allowed to redeem their own notes, to surrender them to the Government, and then receive in exchange their bonds which were deposited as security, then they, of course, will hold the bonds until they are paid in coin. But then the Government must issue greenbacks and find some way to get them into circulation, else there will be a contraction of the circulating medium to that amount. This new issue will be emitted under the same conditions as it would under the first plan, and the result would be an increase of the public debt to the extent of $350,000,000; and if coin were purchased on which to base it, then the debt would be increased just to the extent of the bonds sold with which to purchase the coin.

It is needless to say that it is not the purpose of Gen. EWING or any of his school of financiers, to increase the coin reserve in either instance. That would give us a sound currency, and that is just what they do not want. Their entire cry is, that during the period of the greatest inflation of the currency, and during the time when gold and paper were the farthest apart, we were the most prosperous commercially. They propose, if possible, to bring about just that condition of monetary affairs, under the vain delusion that when the day of reckoning does come, there will be a return to sound values without anybody owing anything.

The real plan is undoubtedly the first one instanced, and so it is not worth the while to discuss the second more than as one of the possibilities. Concerning the first, we will have something more to say in the future, contenting ourselves with merely calling attention to the inconsistencies of Gen. EWING'S position, and that of the Democratic party.

THE publication of the annual reports in each branch of commerce and trade, show that the revival of business activity has been universal and not confined to a few branches supplying the necessaries of life. Advance sheets of "POOL'S Manual" show that the gross earnings of the railroads of the country for the year were $490,000,000, against $473,000,000 for the preceding year. Western roads were unusually prosperous, and show an undue proportion of increase both in earnings and dividends.

THE Richmond *Dispatch* don't cotton to the "Ohio idee." However, it is all right on the brigadier question. Occasionally a glimmering of light forces it way into the brain of the editor of a Southern newspaper, and he is made to confess that Democratic ideas do not always mean prosperity! The *Dispatch*, reviewing Gen. EWING'S Lancaster speech, says:

At the time of the greatest prosperity this country has ever known, the entire paper circulation of the United States was not one third of what it is now. In 1868 it was $307,102,477, or $6.59 to each inhabitant. The entire paper circulation is now more than three times as much, and it is more than double this amount per capita. And inasmuch as the South produces hundreds of millions of dollars worth of exportable productions annually, there is no reason to doubt that she has within her borders more paper money than she had in 1850, or at any rate when she was in her most prosperous condition.

OKOLONA.

Secession, "a Right Divine"--"The Last Refuge of the Oppressed."

Plain Talk to the Cincinnati "Enquirer" and Other "Democratic Deserters, Renegades, and Poltroons."

Okolona (Miss.) Southern States (Dem.) July 23.

A RIGHT DIVINE—"THE IDEA OF SECESSION."

The idea of Secession, which Davis maintains, and hopes the Southern children will suck in with their mother's milk, is to continue as a poison and irritant in the body politic.—*Lansing (Mich.) Daily Republican.*

Men of America! when, under what circumstances, and through what strange and subtle processes did "the idea of Secession" become "a poison and irritant?"

It is the same identical idea that was set forth by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, on the 4th day of July, in the year of grace 1776, as follows:

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, IT IS THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO ALTER OR TO ABOLISH IT, and to institute a new government,—laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

In his resolutions of 1798–9 Jefferson referred to "the idea of Secession" in the following frank, bold, vigorous language:

Resolved, That the several States composing the United States of America are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government; but that, by a compact under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States and of Amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes—delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself the residuary mass of right to their own self-government, and that, whenever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force; that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an integral party—its co-States forming, as to itself, the other party; that the Government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers, but that, as in all other cases of compact among powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.

The framers of the Constitution carefully guarded against the denial of the right of Secession, and conferred no power upon the Federal Government to coerce a seceding member of the Confederacy.

Virginia, North Carolina, and Rhode Island expressly reserved the liberty of withdrawing from the Union at their own free will and pleasure; and the door was left open, impliedly, by the remainder of the States, when they entered this partnership of sovereign Commonwealths.

Yet, in the face of historic facts like these, we hear a prominent Radical paper declaring that "the idea of Secession" is "a poison and irritant!"

Think of that, will you, in this full sunset splendor of the nineteenth century!

Isn't that turning back the clock with a vengeance?

Secession "a poison and irritant!"

That is precisely what King George and his Tories called it.

Precisely!

They thought that "the idea of Secession" was the sum total of all the crimes in the Decalogue; and they sent over regiments of soldiery by the ship-load to trample it out in America.

But the believers in "the idea of Secession" trampled out the soldiery. Secession from that hour became the synonym of Justice, Liberty and Progress, the world over, and having experienced its benefits and blessings themselves, the old Colonial Fathers left it as a precious and and unpurchasable inheritance to their posterity forever.

Secession is the last refuge of the oppressed. It was resorted to by the men of '76, and the right comes down to us hallowed by the blood of the patriots who fought and died for American Independence.

When you deny the of Secession, you deny the right of self preservation to the people, you read your fathers into the ranks of treason, and you stultify yourselves if you even touch off a sky-rocket in honor of the Fourth of July.

This Union was organized by Secessionists;

The Constitution was constructed by Secessionists;

The Stars-and-Stripes were first unfurled by Secessionists.

We Americans are all descended in a direct line from Secessionists.

Our proudest boast is the history of the Secessionists of 1776-83.

Under these circumstances the man is false to himself, his family, his ancestors, and his country when he says that the "idea of Secession" is "a poison and irritant."

The South was the author of the American Governmental system; and she made provisions for "the idea of Secession" when she projected the form and limits of a Federal Government.

She knows the rights that were reserved by the States; she knows that Secession was one of those rights, and she will never relinquish it, come what may.

So you of the North may threaten, and bluster, and damn till the crack of doom; but sooner or later "the idea of Secession" will divide the Republic into two or more Governments, unless you recognize and respect in full the reserved rights of the States, and we of the South will have the joy and glory unspeakable of knowing that the blood spilled and the money spent by your people in 1861-'65 were spilled and spent in vain.

TO THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

The Okolona (Miss.) *States* and the Washington *National View* are two great supports of the Republican party in the Ohio campaign.—Cincinnati O. *Enquirer.*

Will you have the kindness, Sir *Enquirer*, to turn to your files for 1860-'61-'62-'63-'64-'65, and see where you stood on the subject of State Sovereignty at that period?

Why, sir, you were such a blustering old Confederate sympathizer that Abe Linkhorn squelched the Kentucky circulation of your paper for you.

You went beyond the Okolona *States* of to-day in blowing the Secession trumpet.

You know you did, and you cannot deny it.

Again: Sir *Enquirer*, will you have the have the kindness to turn to your files of 1867-'68-'69-'70-'71, and see where you stood on the subject of negro suffrage?

Why, sir, you exhausted the English language in ridiculing and reviling that measure and the men who favored it.

You know you did, and you cannot deny it.

Faran & McLean were bossing you then, as they are bossing you now; so you cannot excuse your inconsistency by pleading a change of hands and heads in your management.

Of course you still believe in Secession and oppose negro suffrage at heart—for men cannot change their principles as they change their garments—but you are playing 'possum, and want to bully, laugh, jeer, threaten, or drag every Democrat into your little game, whether or not.

But you cannot bully, laugh, jeer, threaten, nor drag the Okolona *States* into it—never.

You have fizzled this far into that little business, and you will fizzle to the end.

If the plain talks and palpable truths that appear in our columns help the Republicans—as you and your kidney claim,—so much the worse for the Democratic deserters, renegades, and poltroons who have brought the party to its present stress and pass by their tricks, dodges, evasions, and new departures.

The result of our candor in the long run will be, that the Democratic masses will disentangle themselves from the toils that have been woven around them by you and your ilk. Sir *Enquirer*, and plant themselves fairly, openly, and squarely on the platform of the Okolona *States* once more.

THURMAN FOR PRESIDENT.

Our Presidential candidate in 1880 must have

Vim,
Pluck,
An iron will,
A virile intellect,
A magnetic presence,
And a spinal column as straight and stiff as the Egyptian Obelisk.

Thurman combines these characteristics in his person.

Therefore Thurman is the man of men to marshal our hosts in the coming conflict.

The people believe that there is a plot on foot to undermine our free institutions.

They feel insecure;

They feel uneasy;

They want a President who can comprehend and grapple with the situation;

A President who will put down Communism wherever it lifts it devil-head.

A President who will stamp the life out of the Grant movement, and other schemes and conspiracies to overthrow our form of government;

A President who will hord the mad, lawless, and revolutionary Radicals of Yankeedom in check;

A President who will help Congress to cancel the last line and letter of the war-legislation.

A President in full and cordial sympathy with the best and most progressive elements of American society, North and South.

IN A WORD, THEY WANT THURMAN.

If he is nominated, he will be elected; and, if elected, he will be inaugurated at whatever cost of blood and money.

[redacted]

A few Remarks by Blaine at Portland.

Portland Press.

The Democratic cry is just the same as during the war when a Union repulse was meat and drink politically. Now a failure, a business reverse is hailed with joy and furnishes their stock in trade. The other day in the neighboring village of Mechanic Falls, the Dennison Paper Company failed, and the event was hailed with delight by all the Greenback papers. Think of a policy that permits a paper manufacturer to fail, paper the very source of wealth, paper that represents capital! In hard-money times you might as well expect a gold mine to fail. There is another question, the Southern question—he had heard of that before; he had heard of it in Congress. On the other side of the House in which, by their suffrages, he represents the people of Maine, are Wade Hampton and Butler, from South Carolina; Gordon and Ben Hill, from Georgia; Lamar, from Mississippi; Isham G. Harris and a rebel colleague from Tennessee; Vance and a Rebel colleague from North Carolina; so that a Southern man in the gallery exclaimed, "Great God! this is the whole Confederate Army in citizens' clothes!" The question is whether the Confederate Army in citizens' clothes shall rule, or whether the Boys in Blue in citizens' clothes shall rule.

Gen. Ewing Out of the Question.

New York Sun.

It is thought by some politicians that if Gen. Ewing is elected Governor of Ohio he will be likely to receive the Democratic nomination for President. They point to the precedent of Mr. Hayes, and say that but for his election to the office of Governor of Ohio he would never have been thought of as a candidate for President.

But the precedent of Hayes is not a convincing authority to cite to Democrats.

Besides, no man can stand for a moment as a Democratic candidate for President who is in favor of re-enacting the odious inquisitoriol, unconstitutional income tax.

Gen. Ewing may answer for Governor of Ohio; but he will never do for President of the United States.

One candidate is disposed of.

An electrical girl has been discovered in Canada. She ought to marry a good conductor.

OPPOSITENESS.

A Mirror for the Okolona "States"---Its Spasmodic Style Successfully Imitated.

Irony, Caricature, Truth, Sarcasm, and Take-Off.

Lemars (Ia.) Sentinel.

When Jeff Davis sits in the American Senate, the editor of the Okolona *States* may go sleigh-riding in Hell.

Alabama, Carolina,
Mississippi, Arkansaw,
Come, ye Stalwarts, let us twine a rope to smash their cursed jaw;
Take their lands and stop their voting;
Let us grip 'em on the raw.

Stalwarts believe in State sovereignty. A State without sovereignty is like a wasp without his stern gearing. This Republic is, however, but one State,—America, comprising what was formerly the United States,—and it is sovereign.

The North and South can never live together as equals, on account of the incompatibility of temper and difference in social and intellectual rank. But, while we cannot have the Southern virago in our political house as a wife, she may do very well as a hired girl. Off to the kitchen, Dinah!

HOW TO MAKE US A NATION.

Complete the Revolution of '60-'65 by—

First—Formally changing the name of this Republic to America.

Second—Abrogating so much of the Constitution of what was the United States as conflicts with the National solidarity. For example, such clauses as recognize the individual departments as States; that give to each State two Senators irrespective of population; that give to each State one and only one vote, in case a Presidential election is thrown into the House; that permit each State to adopt a Constitution of its own; that recognize State Courts; that inhibit the National Executive and his Cabinet from reviewing so-called State Legislation.

Third—By abrogating all State Constitutions, and granting to the provinces or departments thus created charters, under which the citizens of each department might transact their business.

Fourth—By withholding charters from those rebellious States that forcibly resisted the revolution of '60-'65.

Fifth—By inaugurating Grant into the American Presidency, March 4, 1881, and keeping him in the Presidential chair till the Nation was consolidated.

This would complete the Revolution, and the Stalwarts will never rest until they have accomplished their glorious work.

WHAT THE NIGGER NEEDS.

What we need is encouragement, not curses; protection, not violence.

We clip the above from the New Orleans *Weekly Louisianian*, edited, owned, and printed by niggers, who sent us a copy asking an exchange with the *Sentinel*. We will grant the gentlemanly darkies the boon they crave, that they may study African ethnology from a Stalwart standpoint. "What we need is encouragement, not curses; protection, not violence." That is nigger all over. Why, you great, woolly-headed boobies what you need is to learn to "curse" and practice "violence," and all these other things will be added to you. If you have not sand enough to stand up and curse the lantern-jawed Brigadiers and their white-livered retainers, then the Republican party made a great mistake in giving you your freedom. If these unhung traitors dare molest you when you go to vote, shoot them as you would so many dogs. If you have not the courage to do so, get on the auction-block and let them sell you to the highest bidder.

A six-shooter is what you need, Mr. Nig.

ARE WE A NATION.

Sentimentally speaking, we are.
Stump speechically, we are.
Fourth-of-Julyically, we are.
Spread eagley, we are.

Yet the sentimentalists, stump speakers, Fourth-of-July orators, and spread-eagle writers, all profess profound admiration for the Constitution, which says—we are not.

We are not, and never can be, a Nation so long as there are 38 States and 38 Constitutions, each State having two Senators in Congress, and entitled to one vote in case of a Presidential election going into the House.

We are not, so long as a Rebel Brigadier sits in Congress, or it is possible for one to get there.

Nor so long as the rickety, battered, and busted Constitution of the old United States is recognized as fundamental law.

Nor so long as Republicans content themselves with standing on the ramparts yelling This is a Nation.

Nor will it be until Grant is seated in the White House, surrounded by stalwarts, and they proclaim—the Nation.

COMPLETE THE RETOLUTION

that is to make us a Nation—change the name—abolish the Constitution—cancel State lines.

Abrogate State Constitutions—reorganize the Senate—elect Grant—proclaim the Nation.

It was the passsage of the Fugitive Slave law that inaugurated the Revolution of '61-'65.

Taking advantage of the Constitution, the people of the North asserted and maintained the doctrine of State sovereignty, as no Southern State ever had the courage to do.

Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, and other Northern States defied and successfully resisted the United States Government, in its ridiculous and false claim to supreme sovereignty over the States, as they had a right to do under the Constitution.

They defied the so-called Nation, and made it a crime against the sovereign States to aid in the enforcement of the odious Fugitive-Slave law.

They had a right to do so, for then this Republic was a League, not a Nation—a United States, not a State.

But this crowning act of infamy by the slave-holding Barons of the South kindled the fires of a revolution destined to sweep them and their institutions from the Continent.

The North rose in its majesty, purged the halls of Congress of their slaveholding and doughface majorities.

Placed Lincoln in the Presidential Chair,

And inscribed Freedom on its banners.

And swore by the eternal gods that this great Republic is a Nation, that liberty is National, and that any State that dared to resist, by virtue of any pretended sovereignty, should be coerced.

This was not Constitutional, it is true; but revolutions are the higher law, to which all Constitutions are subordinated.

And the advent of Lincoln to the Chief Magistracy was the culmination of the peaceful part of the revolution.

Up till that time State Sovereignty was a sectional shuttlecock, passed from State to State and from section to section, as party and political exigencies required.

Eleven sovereign States resumed their sovereignty and detached themselves from the United States; but it was then too late.

The election of Lincoln was a political revolution, whose very essence was the transforming of the United States into a Nation.

The 11 States refused to concur in the revolution.

But revolutions never go backward.

And blood seems to be as necessary to legalize revolutions as preachers tell us it is needed for the soul's salvation.

Enough.

The doctrine of the revolutionists was indorsed by the God of Battles, and those who had dared to resist them were Rebels and Traiters.

The United States ceased to exist.

The Constitution, which had been suspended during the cruel test of war, was patched up and by a pretty little fiction restored.

But the *doctrine* that the Republic is a Nation, having a National Legislature, whose authority is supreme, was established in the North, where the revolution originated.

That is, the North recognizes it as an abstract proposition.

But the South, the barbaric South, equally incapable of progress or the comprehension of a fact, still exist.

And with reason.

The North has contented itself with asserting and accepting the proposition as an abstract truth.

And vociferates fiercely in political platforms and Fourth-of-July orations about this being a Nation, not a League.

But it has not had the courage to embody the proposition into the concrete form of Legislation.

It yells, and screams, and sings, and shouts about the Nation.

But recoils from consummating its thought.

No weakness now, Damon!

The name United States must be changed to a name that expresses unity.

A State is a body politic with the attributes of sovereignty.

United States are necessarily a copartnership of equal members.

No union between equals can continue longer than the equal partners are willing to remain.

But this Republic is no longer a Confederation of States, but a Nation.

And no State can withdraw, for the potent reason that there is now only one State,—the Nation.

The name United States perpetuates the hallucination that there are still separate States.

It is a treason-breeding, sedition generating, State-sovereignty-implying, insurrection-provoking, rebellion-inciting, Rebel Brigadier-in-Congress justifying title, and ought to be retired to the anti-revolutionary period.

There now!

Jump up, O sentimental swashbucklers!

Tear your hair and vomit wind, wind, wind!

And roar in words of 16 syllables that we will never—no, never—change that glorious, historic patronymic.

Bosh!

It was just such fools as you who threw open the gates of the Capitol, and let in the Brigadiers.

The Nation has had enough of you sentimental word-threshers.

Step to the front, Stalwarts, and show what

Answers to Correspondents.

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once into the waste-basket.

2. Mathematical problems, and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper for the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability individuals, firms, or corporations, doing a general business. The BLADE'S endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the question remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books.

Z. T. M., Crystal, Mich.: Noname, no answers.

T. R., Windsor, Ill.; Try Trump Bros., Wilmington, Del.

W. A. K., Winfield, Ia.—Address Dodsworth & Co., 23 Union Square, New York.

ENQUIRER, Fulton (no address): See paragraphs at the head of these columns.

R. H. P., Barnesville, O.: The parties referred to in the article you name reside in Toledo.

W. H. M., Irvington, Mich.—There is no paper of the name you give published at Desmoines, Ia.

J. B. ELL, Hillsboro, O., wishes to obtain the address of Capt. John Elder, of Co. B, 180th O. V. I.

S. C., Winchester, Ind.—See BLADE of July 31 for answers to your questions regarding the depth of the ocean.

D. T. S., Defiance, Kans.: We have not the poem available at present, but will try to hear your request in mind.

N. B., Juneau, Wis.—There was a concern of that name but it was never very reliable. We doubt very much that it is still in existence.

S. P. W., Bushnell, Kans.—Write to R. M. Dewitt, 33 Rose street, Dick & Fitzgerald, 18 Ann street, or S. S. French & Son, 122 Nassau St.

THE COMMISSIONERY who inquired recently for the address of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, is informed that a letter will reach him at Beckertown, N. J.

P. P. WEBER, P. M., Putnam, Conn., desires the address of Capt. A. P. Riley, late Captain Co. H, 5th Conn. V. V. Was last heard from in Cincinnati, O. Formerly lived on Longworth street.

R. C. B., Cabery, Ills., asks: "Can some one of the many readers of the BLADE give me any information in regard to John Breniser? About the breaking out of the war he lived in Cincinnati, afterward in Cairo, Ills., and later went into the army.

J. R. H., Mill City, Pa.—If there is any likelihood that the second volume of the work you name will not appear, you can ascertain definitely by writing to the publisher, whose address you have. He can tell you a great deal more about his business than we can.

WESLEY CARPENTER, Atwood, Ind., asks: "1. Can you tell me how to take the red appearance out of a scar made by a burn? 2. Can any reader of the BLADE give me the whereabouts of Frank Simpers, about 40 years of age, a Pollander by birth?"—1. We do not believe anything can be done to remove the redness.

XAVIER SCHNEIDER, Colesburg, Ia., asks: "Can any one give me any information in regard to the whereabouts, if alive, of one Jacob Schneider, a native of Nakenhime, Germany? When last heard from was in or near New York City."—2. You will probably have to write to New Orleans for the other address you wish.

JOHN S. MOTZ, Louise, Kan., would like to obtain the address of the Captain or Lieutenant of Co. E, 13th Regt. Ind. Vol. Inf., or the Assistant Surgeon of the same, that was with the regiment in '61-62, or any of the private soldiers with the regiment from the time it left Indianapolis on July 4, 1861, up to the time that it went to Harrison's Landing, Va.

W. B. S., Astoria, Mo., sends the following reasons why the Rebel army was unlike Lazarus: "1. It lasted Father Abraham, but Lazarus loved him. 2. Father Abraham flogged it, but took Lazarus to his bosom. 3. It was licked in its prime, he in his poverty. 4. Its licking surprised, but his didn't. 5. It was licked sore; he had his sores licked.

F. C. C., Kendall, Wis.: "We can recommend the 'Diamond Pronouncing Dictionary,' 674 pages, pocket size. It is a late work, and contains the orthography, definitions and pronunciations, based on the principles adopted by the best American and English lexicographers. The regular price is $1, but we will send you a copy by mail, postpaid, for 75 cents. See page 13 of our new book catalogue. We do not handle the other book named.

S. L. L., Clinton, Kans., asks: "1. Was there an act passed to strengthen the public credit, or was it a resolution? 2. Has the number of grains in a gold dollar been changed since 1861; if so, in what way?"—1. The legislation in question, called the "public credit act," was a joint resolution of Congress, but it had all the force of an act, so far as it pledges the country to the course therein laid down. 2. The number has not been changed.

E. G. M., North Sparta, N. Y., asks: "What constitutes the English Cabinet?"—As at present constituted it consists of twelve members: First Lord of the Treasury, Lord High Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Secretary of State for the Home Department and the Foreign Secretary, Secretary for the Colonies, Secretary of State for India, Secretary of War, First Lord of the Admiralty, Postmaster-General and Chief Secretary of Ireland.

PASSMORE, Wellington, O., writes: "Enclosed find a paragraph taken from a late BLADE: 'Pension Commissioner Bentley announces that Sections 4,731, 4,779 and 4,778, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, providing for biennial examinations of pensioners, are repealed.' Now, will you please state in the BLADE what class of pensioners are included in the above?" We do not know how we can explain the paragraph further than by stating that by the recent law of Congress all pensioners who were by their certificates required to be examined once in two years, are now exempt from such requirement.

F. E. B., Red Willow, Neb., asks: "1. What did or has become of Napoleon, of the Franco-Prussian war? 2. Who is the author of the expression, 'She walks the water like a thing of life?' 3. Where can I find how to spell the word 'abalone,' referring to shells? Can't find it anywhere in Webster, and none can spell it. —5. He died at Chiselhurst, England, January 9, 1873. 2. Byron, in "The Corsair," canto 1, stanza 3:

"She walks the water like a thing of life,
And seems to dare the elements of strife."

3. As we remember it, the word is correctly spelled above.

J. H. M., Greenville, Mo., asks: "Will you please explain the difference between the duties of a Foreign Minister and those of a Consul?"—The former has only to do with diplomacy, the latter finds his duty relates almost entirely to matters of commerce and trade—the vindication of the rights of the merchant belonging to the country he represents, and also in supplying the home government with all facts bearing upon commercial interests. The practice of appointing consular agents was commenced among the trading communities of Italy about the middle of the 12th century, and gradually extended all over Europe. England has a remarkably perfect system of consular representation abroad.

J. H. S., Linn, O.—The volume you name is published by Harper & Bros., New York; the price, we think, is $2.50. We have no editions of American poets published as cheaply as corresponding work is done in England, for two reasons: first, that on the works of the American poets you name a copyright is still in force, which is not the case with the English poets named; and second, because paper and printing are cheaper and the market subject to greater competition in England than in America. 3. The "Sweet Singer of Michigan" is Mrs. Julia A. Moore, or at least a pretended person of that name.

W. B. H., Jamestown, Ills., asks: "Will you please give the equivalents of the principal Bible, local weights and measures, so that we may all understand them?"—According to the best authorities, a day's journey was about 24 miles. A Sabbath's journey was about an English mile. Ezekiel's reed was nearly 11 feet. A cubic was nearly 22 inches. A hand's breadth is equal to three and five-eighths inches. A finger's breadth is equal to one inch. A shekel of silver was about 50 cents. A shekel of gold was $8. A talent of silver was $568.20. A piece of silver, or a penny, was 12 cents. A farthing was three cents. A mite was less than a quarter of a cent. A gerah was a cent. An epah, or bath, contains seven gallons and five pints.

E. M. D., Plymouth, O., asks: "1. Are United States postage stamps that were issued during the war, good for their face now? I found a few in one of my old army letters, and our Postmaster refuses to take them. 2. Please explain the difference, if any, between 'pre-empting' and entering land. 3. Have you 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' in your book list?"—1. We think there is one superseded issue of stamps of various denominations which are good till used. Your best way would be to forward the stamps to the Postmaster General and ask him to redeem them. 2. A man may "enter" land by pre-emption, homestead or timber culture. The former term is general, the latter specific. A man who enters land by pre-emption is required to live on it one year, after which he pays so much per acre for it. 3. No.

HENRY J., Maple Plain, Minn., writes: "I served three years in the war of the rebellion, in the cavalry service, from Indiana. Was honorably discharged, but while in the service I was thrown from my horse and my shoulder dislocated. After the accident I still continued to do my duty, and served to the end of my enlistment; but I have not been able to perform hard labor since, in consequence of the injury to my shoulder getting out of place. Now what I want to know is: 1. Am I entitled to a pension, and if so, how will I proceed to obtain it? 2. If I obtain a pension will it date from discharge or time of application?"—There would seem to be little doubt about your obtaining a pension, upon proper application and proving the injury was received while in the line of your duty. Your pension, if granted upon application, filed prior to July 1, 1880, will commence from the date of your discharge; if filed after that date will only commence from date of filing.

R. S. B., St. Matthews, Ky., asks: "Is it true that there is a real shrinkage in the property of the United States during the past 10 years as compared with the 10 years preceding?"—It would appear not. According to the census of 1870 the total valuation of real and personal property in the United States was over $30,000,000,000, an increase of $14,000,000,000 on the census of 1860. The census of 1880 will, it is believed, show a total value of $50,000,000,000. Recent writers in England estimate the total value of real estate in Great Britain at $32,000,000,000. While a French writer claims the widest margin for inaccuracy in these estimates, it is plainly evident that the United States is already entitled to the front rank, if not the first place among the nations in actual wealth, while it is not just entering upon the most rapid development of its resources.

W. W. S., Kearney, Mo., asks: "If I find a sum of money, and nobody comes to claim it, does it not belong to me. Can I not retain it as against the person on whose place it was found?"—Rightfully speaking, property thus found does not belong to the finder, but the loser. The question in the case is, Who shall be trustee to hold the money until the loser can be found? Other things being equal, the proprietor of the place where the money was picked up would be the proper custodian. At any rate he should be notified, and the address of the finder left with him, so that if the loser came back for his money he could be put in the way to recover it. Few people who find valuables take the pains they should to advertise their discovery and return the property to their lawful owner. They are morally bound to find the owner, if they can, by their utmost diligence, and they ought to rejoice when they are successful in their efforts.

A. L. D., Dowd's Station, Ia.—The source of the statement which you give ought to convince you that it is simply made for political purposes. J. G. Blaine was born in Washington Co., Pa., in 1830, and graduated at Washington College, Pa., in 1847. For a time he engaged in teaching at the South, settled in Maine about 1851, and at once engaged in journalism, having edited the Kennebec *Journal* from 1862 to 1858, and the Portland *Daily Advertiser* from the latter date to 1861. He was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1857-62, serving the last two years as Speaker, and a member of the U. S. House of Representatives from the 38th to the 43d Congress inclusive, serving in the 41st, 43d and 43d as Speaker, and was re-elected to the 44th Congress as a Republican, and shortly afterward was chosen Senator by the Maine Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lot M. Morrill, who had been appointed Secretary of the Treasury. At the expiration of his first term of office, Mr. Blaine was re-elected for the present term, which will expire March 3d, 1883. 2. The total amount of paper currency outstanding is $308,107,375. The total amount outstanding June 30th, 1878, that is, at the close of the last fiscal year, was $720,412,609.

A. M. J., Harper, O., asks: "1. How old is the author of 'Andersonville'? 2. In which of the Southern States are Blackshear and Libby? 3. Will 'Andersonville' be sold within the reach of all? 4. Of what are the islands called Dry Tortugas composed? 5. Are they inhabited? 6. Where is Bull Run? 7. Why so called? 8. How many men had Sherman in his march to the sea?"—1. About thirty-six. 2. The former is the County seat of Pierce County, Ga., the latter at Richmond, Va. 3. Yes. 4 and 5. What is known as the "Dry Tortugas" is a group of ten islets or keys forming a part of Monroe County, Florida, at the extremity of Florida Keys. The islets, which are of a coral formation, are low and barren, except where they are partly covered with mangrove bushes. Bush or Garden Key is the site of Fort Jefferson, which has heretofore had a garrison of about 100 men. The same islet holds a light-house. Fort Jefferson, during the war, was used as a penal station for Confederate prisoners, and it was here that Spangler, Mudd and Arnold were imprisoned. 6 and 7. Bull Run is a small stream in Northeastern Virginia, which, after a southeasterly course of 20 miles, falls into the Occoquan, a tributary of the Potomac, about 25 miles from Washington. We do not know why it is so called. 8. About 60,000.

D. S. B., Latesville, Mo., writes: "The law in regard to pensioners says: 'For total disability, $30 per month.' Now, if a soldier is half disabled, or three-fourths disabled, how much pension per month would he receive? Please state it in this way: 1. How much for one-fourth disability; 2. Half disability; 3. Three-fourths disability, and so on."—We give below the rates for pension as now prescribed by law: For total disability, Lieutenant Colonel, and any of higher rank, $30 per month; Major, $25; Captain, $20; First Lieutenant, $17; Second Lieutenant, $15; non-commissioned officers and privates, $8. When the term one-half, three-fourths, etc., are used, they indicate the fraction of the total disabilities as mentioned. Higher rates of pension have been prescribed for special disabilities, viz: Total deafness, $4 per month. Loss of an arm or leg, or a disability equivalent thereto, $18. The rate is graded according as the disability approaches an equivalent to the loss of an arm or leg. Loss of an arm above the elbow, or a leg above the knee, $24. Loss of one hand and one foot, $25. Incapacity of performing manual labor, not in a helpless condition, $12.25. Helpless condition requiring constant care and attention of another person, $30. For loss of both hands, both feet, or the sight of both eyes, $72 per month. To these should be added: loss of a finger, or any slight disability $2.00 per month; rupture, hernia or varicocele, $4.00 to $6.00 per month; deafness in one ear, $4.00. A pensioner who thinks he is entitled to an increased rate must make the proper and formal application and proof. T. W. Talmadge, attorney, Washington, D. C., gives his constant attention to obtaining pensions, and has the experience of many years to enable him to present the claim in a proper manner.

H. M. B., Decatur, Mich., asks: "1. Will you please give me the oration commencing, 'My name is Norval, on the Grampian hills my father feeds his flocks,' &c., in the next Weekly BLADE? 2. Can you also give the source of education each of the United States Senators of the present Congress had, with their ages?"—1. You will find the oration you name in nearly every school speaker or work of rhetoric. 2. The ages and education of the Senators in the 45th Congress from the different States are as follows: G. E. Spencer, Alabama; born 1836, educated at Montreal College, Canada; John T. Morgan, born 1824, received an academic education. Arkansas, Stephen W. Dorsey, born 1842, received an academic education, Augustus H. Garland, born 1832, educated at St. Mary's College, Ky. California, Aaron A. Sargent, born 1827, received an academic education; Newton Booth, born 1825, educated at Asbury University 1846. Colorado, J. B. Chaffee, born 1825, academic education; Henry M. Teller, born 1830, academic education. Connecticut, Wm. W. Eaton, born 1816, educated in public schools; Wm. H. Barnum, born 1818, public school education. Delaware, Thomas Francis Bayard, born 1828, educated at Flushing School Wilmington, Del.; Eli Saulsbury, born 1817, educated at public schools. Florida, Simon B. Conover, born 1840, liberally educated and graduate in medicine; Chas. W. Jones, born 1834 in Ireland, self-educated. Georgia, John B. Gordon, born 1832, educated at University of Georgia; Benj. H. Hill, born 1823, educated at University of Georgia. Illinois, Richard J. Oglesby, born 1824, common school education: David Davis, born 1815, educated at Kenyon College, O. Joseph E. McDonald, born 1819, took partial college course but did not graduate: D. W. Voorhees, born 1828, graduated at Indiana Asbury University. Iowa, Wm. B. Allison, born 1829, educated at Western Reserve College O.; Samuel J. Kirkwood, born 1813, limited academy education. Kansas, John J. Ingalls, born 1833, graduated at Williams College, Williamstown Mass; Preston B. Plumb, born 1837, received common school education. Kentucky, Thos. C. McCreery, born —, limited education; Jas. B. Beck, born in Scotland in 1822, received an academic education in that country. Louisiana, Wm. Pitt Kellogg, born 1831, educated at Norwich University; Jas. B. Eustis, born 1834, received a liberal education. Maine, Hannibal Hamlin, born 1809, prepared for a college education, but was obliged to relinquish it on account of the death of his father: James G. Blaine, born 1830, graduated at Washington College Pa. Maryland, George R. Dennis, born 1822, graduated at the Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, also at the University of Va.; Wm. Pinkney White, born 1824, educated at Baltimore College, and by private tutors. Massachusetts, Henry L. Dawes, born 1816, graduated at Yale College; George F. Hoar, born 1826, graduated at Harvard College, Michigan, Thos. W. Ferry, born 1827, received a public school education; Isaac P. Christiancy, born 1812, received an academic education. Minnesota, Wm. Windom, born 1827, received an academic education; Samuel J. R. McMillan, born 1826, graduated at Duquesne College, Pittsburgh. Mississippi, Blanche K. Bruce, born 1841, limited education. Lucius Q. C. Lamar, born 1825, graduated at Emory College, Ga. Missouri, Francis Marion Cockrell, born 1824, graduated at Chapel Hill College, Mo.; David H. Armstrong, born 1812, received an academic education. Nebraska, Algernon S. Paddock, born 1830, educated at Glen's Falls Academy, New York; Alvin Saunders, born 1817, received common school and academic education. Nevada, John P. Jones, born 1830, public school education; William Sharon, born 1821, partial college education. New Hampshire, Bainbridge Wadleigh, born 1831 received an academic education; Edward H. Rollins, born 1824, received an academic education. New Jersey, Theodore F. Randolph, born 1826, received grammar school education; John R. McPherson, born 1833, received a common school education. New York, Roscoe Conkling, born 1829, received an academic education; Francis Kernan, born 1816, educated at Georgetown College, District of Columbia. North Carolina, M. W. Ransom, born 1826, received an academic education; Augustus S. Merrimon, born 1830, common school education. Ohio, Allen G. Thurman, born 1813, received an academic education; Stanley Matthews, born 1824, received an academic education. Oregen, John H. Mitchell, born 1835, received a public school education; Lafayette Grover, born 1823, educated at Gould's Academy, Bethel, Maine. Pennsylvania, William A. Wallace, born —, received an academic education; James Donald Cameron, born 1833, educated at Princeton College. Rhode Island, Henry B. Anthony, born 1815, graduated at Brown University, Rhode Island: Ambrose E. Burnside, born 1824, educated at West Point Military Academy. South Carolina, John James Patterson, born 1830, educated at Jefferson College, Pa.; M. C. Butler, born 1836, received a classical education. Tennessee, James E. Bailey, born 1822, educated at University of Nashville; Isham G. Harris, born 1818, received an academical education. Texas, Samuel B. Maxey, born 1825, educated at West Point: Richard Coke, born 1829, educated at William and Mary College. Vermont, Geo. F. Edmunds, born 1828, received public school education and services of a private tutor; Justin S. Morrill, born 1810, received an academic education. Virginia, John W. Johnston, born 1818, educated at South Carolina College, Columbia, S. C.; Robert E. Withers, born 1821, graduated Medical Department, University of Virginia. West Virginia, Henry G. Davis, born 1823, received a country school education; Frank Hereford, born 1825, graduated at ——— College, Wisconsin, Timothy O. Howe, born 1816, received an academic education; Angus Cameron, born 1826, received an academic education.—We give the data required from the Senate as it was constituted in the 45th Congress, because the 46th has not yet met in regular session, and consequently no data of this character has been published.

"It Was the Cat."

San Francisco Chronicle.

At the Remenyi concert, given at the Standard, on Sunday night, there was an occurrence conforming with the unities in a considerable degree. As Miss Thurston was carolling forth a romantic ditty to some one who in the song proves untrue to a fervent love, a large, energetic and frightened black cat sprang through one of the windows opening from the gallery. Whether it was the songstress, the pianist or Remenyi himself—who was tuning his fiddle in the wings—which attracted the cat, remains in doubt, but the cat nevertheless made a bound for the stage, but fell short, and landed on the head of the amazed and bald-headed manipulator of the big bass fiddle. The cat from there made another spring, and reached the stage. Miss Thurston had observed the cat from its entrance, but managed to retain her self composure until a nervous old lady in the audience, who, until that moment had not noticed the cause of the commotion, exclaimed, "Gracious me! Why, what is that!" To which a gallery boy quickly responded, "Silent be, it was the cat."

The Dodging Answer.

Boston Commercial Advertiser.

There is a "kind of man" from whom you can never get a direct answer or a decided opinion upon any subject. Spicer has in mind one of these, who always stands on guard at a question, and after a few parries thrusts out the question, "Well, now, what is your idea?" John Van Buren was a notable example of the non-committal class, and it is related that once he was a passenger upon one of the North River steamers, a bottle of wine was wagered at dinner that a direct answer could not be obtained from him to a common-place question. The party who had accepted the wager approached "Prince John," and politely apologizing for disturbing him, said; "Mr. Van Buren, we have made a wager on a very simple question. Will you tell me whether the sun rises in the east or west?" The New York politician hesitated a moment, and then in bland tones replied: "Well, sir, I believe the general *impression* is—" "Thank you," said the baffled interlocutor. "Waiter, bring me a wine card and a pencil."

A Drummer's Operations.

A drummer gives the following itemized account of his season's travels:

Miles	3,954
Trunks	4
Shown goods	176
Sold	98
Been asked the news	5,501
Told	2,203
Lied about it	2,193
Didn't know	691
Been asked to drink	1,801
Drank	1,801
Changed politics	46
Daily expenses allowed by house	$ 8 00
Actual average	6 00
Clean profit	1 00
Cash on hand	2 00
Been to church	1

Oh, No!

Akron Beacon.

$3,465,000,000 is the aggregate of "more money" bills introduced merely in the extra session by only five of the 14 Greenback Congressmen. Oh, no! Ewingism don't mean inflation.

The Sunday School.

The Christian Armor.

LESSON 7, SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1879.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the Devil.—Ezk., 6:11.

LESSON TEXT.

Eph. 6: 10-20.

10. Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might. 11. Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. 12. For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places. 13. Wherefore take unto you the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all to stand. 14. Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness. 15. And your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace. 16. Above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked. 17. And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God: 18. Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverence and supplication for all saints. 19. And for me, that utterance may be given unto me, that I may open my mouth boldly, to make known the mystery of the gospel. 20. For which I am an ambassador in bonds; that therein I may speak boldly, as I ought to speak.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

Be strong in the Lord (v. 10.)—There are a great many ways of being strong—or of feeling strong. Some men feel strong in their muscle; feel able to handle anybody in a single-handed fight. Others feel strong in a dirk knife, in a rifle or a revolver. Some feel strong in their intellect; they know so much more than common people that they can get along anywhere. Others feel strong in their bank account; they are sure of friends while they are so rich in funds. Others again feel strong in their family relations; this is the case all the way up from the little fellow who is going to ask his "big brother" to thrash you, to the proud aristocrat who thinks that his family name will win him respect in the best circles everywhere. But none of these sources of strength is unfailing. The time comes when muscle, and weapons of war, and money, and brains and family, and friends are of no avail. There is omnipotence only with the Lord. He who is strong in the Lord; he who is the Lord's, and stands for the Lord, and trusts in the Lord, need never be ashamed, need never fear failure, need never know defeat. There is no strength like the Lord's strength, and any one of us can have that.

Put on the whole armor of God (v. 11.)—It is no bravery to refuse all the protection which is fairly available to us in time of danger. "Keep your head down there!" said a Colonel in war time to a foolish private who was defiantly showing his head above a rifle pit when there was no call to draw the fire, nay s fire; "you'll have chances enough to get killed without hunting them up, I tell you what you are after." We need a cover for our heads, for our hearts, for our whole bodies, in the spiritual warfare to which we are called. The armor which God provides for us we ought to put on. We need to study, to pray, to worship; we need home influences, Sunday School influences, church influences, to fit us for the fighting which we cannot shirk if we would like to. However strong we feel in the Lord, we are not strong enough to meet our enemies with anything less than a full suit of spiritual armor and the approved weapon which God proffers us.

That ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil.—The devil is shrewder than the Chinese. He doesn't come at us with gongs and banners when he wants to bring us into submission. He gives no signal of his approach. He even much prefers that we should not suspect his proximity. He is sly and cunning. He watches for our unguarded moments. He looks to see if there are unprotected joints in our armor; if there is but an exposed heel which he can bruise, and the slightest opening he goes for. The devil doesn't commonly pick on gross sins to a person of a refined nature. He is very careful not to shock the sensibilities of the most fastidious in his temptings. He will try to make the uncharitableness seem virtuous indignation; selfishness he will suggest as prudence; unbelief he likes to have called liberalism. He greatly dislikes to have his suggestions known by their right names. And the best reason for having on all the armor of God at all times, is that we never can know where the devil will strike us, or when, if we are unprotected or off our guard.

And having done all, to stand, v. 13.—It is quite as important for a soldier not to march before he is ordered to, as to move instantly at the word of command. Being in advance of the line is as bad in its way as falling behind. Many a military movement has failed of success because of one man's doing a shot too soon. And leaving a picket post even to go on a scout, without orders may be an offense worthy of death. The commander knows when to say "Forward." Until he says it let every man of his stand. This is as important in God's army as elsewhere. A Christian soldier must be willing to wait until God says go. There are evils we are not all called to battle. There are enemies we are not all sent to meet. It may be our mission to stay at home, to keep at work on a farm, to look after the children, to stand quiet and firm in our lot, while war wages just beyond our sphere. If we insist on going off to a foreign field, on leaving our legitimate work for a lecturing tour in the interest of a great reform, or giving up our time and services to aid some benevolent society already formed, or in the attempt to start a new one, we may be only drawing off our post of duty unguarded, and do far more harm than good in the world. It is a great thing to know when to stand still—and then to stand without flinching.

Praying always (v. 18.)—A man needn't be idle because he is standing still. Praying is active work when it is in order. Timely praying is more effective than untimely fighting, untimely talking or untimely writing. And praying is always timely. We ought to pray when we are not doing anything else; and when we are. We have no right to suppose that we can do anything for ourselves, or anything for others, without prayer. By prayer, timely prayer, faith filled prayer, we can do most for ourselves, most for those whom we love, and most for the cause of Christ. We can pray as we work and pray as we rest, pray as we move forward and pray as we stand still. We can pray always; and just so far as we fall short of praying always we fall short of an explicit Christian duty.

Watching with all perseverance.—There is no more important safeguard in peril than watchfulness. It is vigilance itself. Unless soldiers on the outposts were watching faithfully, neither men nor commanders could sleep safely during any hour of a campaign. On the fidelity of the lookout on the mast head depends the safety of the ship's officers, passengers and crew. Unless a nurse is unfailingly watchful, the child of her charge may lose his life at his home door, or in the nursery. And unless you and I are on the watch day and night, year in and year out, the devil will have the advantage of us somewhere. He will tempt us into doing some wicked thing, or some foolish thing, which will lessen our influence for good, and give all his followers and friends—in and out of hell—a chance to laugh at us. To guard against this we must be praying always and watching with all perseverance.

That therein I may speak boldly, as I ought to speak (v. 20.)—"Therein"—wherein? In the gospel. Our speaking in God's cause must be in the gospel, or it is no speaking of any account. If our commander sends us with a message, no words that we could say are to be compared with his words. As preachers, as teachers, as editors, our speaking ought to be always and only in the gospel. And the gospel truth often needs boldness for its speaking. The gospel is terribly personal in its message. If you would speak it to those who need it most, you must be courageous. You must be ready to have enemies—enemies among your relatives, and even to risk your friendships. But more important than fidelity and boldness in speaking gospel truth, is the grace to speak as we ought to speak. There is a great deal of plain speaking and fearless speaking that is not wise speaking. We may offend others by the truth without benefiting them. We may dishonor God by a lack of love and tact and timeliness in our speaking. Lord, help me to speak only that which is true, only that which is timely, and only as I ought to speak!—*H. Clay Trumbull, in S. S. Times.*

Rebel Talk from Another Mississippi Paper.

Meridian (Miss.) Mercury (Dem.)

Jefferson Davis says the children of the unreconstructed women of the South will rise to vindicate the cause, and a dirt-eating journal (Vicksburg *Herald*) treats it with a jibe and an indecent jest. We beg the true women of the South—and they are all true, as the great leader said—to let this impolite and indelicate thrust at him and them go unnoticed and unpunished,—and it deserves to be,—and continue to raise their children in the way they should go, remembering that

Freedom's battle, once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though often baffled, is ever won.'

STUCK.

The True Tale of the Trouble in Dooly County.

Atlanta (Ga.) Dispatch.

The Ordinary of Dooly County is in a ludicrous predicament. Some time since, becoming alarmed at the conflagration that destroyed the Court-house of Worth County, together with the records, he purchased of a Northern firm a safe sufficient to accommodate the books and archives of his own County. The safe is about six feet deep, 10 feet high, and 10 feet long, resembling very much one-half of a freight car, weighs some 9,000 pounds, and is entirely fire-proof. It was delivered a month since in Montezuma, about 20 miles from Vienna, its destination. How to transport it over these remaining miles of hill and dale at once became the popular conundrum.

A contractor was found, however, who for and in consideration of the sum of $150, agreed to undertake the job, and a week since, after infinite labor, it was gotten on four wheels and—drawn by 13 mules—moved out of Montezuma in good order. Some three miles out the safe got tired of riding, and sat down to rest. Since that time it has remained in the public road, the vehicles passing having to take the to woods. In spite of repeated efforts, no human power has succeeded in budging it an inch. The concern still occupies the road, looking in the distance, like a dismounted photograph gallery.

A creeable to the popular will, three Commissioners were appointed, it seems to take charge of the affair; these Commissioners have issued a circular, dated "Headquarters of the Dooly County Safe" in which a reward of $100 is offered for any plan suggested by which the concern can be moved to its destination at a small cost.

Your correspondent visited the scene a day or two since, and was received with much courtesy by the chairman of the committee, whom he found asleep inside. Was shown the various plans which had been so far submitted, together with the answers and objections which had been attached and filed preparatory to a report. A copy of these answers is hereby submitted: perhaps someone else can come to the rescue:

M. LEVELHEAD, ESQ.—PLAN NO. 1.

"Build a railroad from the safe to Vienna."

This proposition, while practical, is not, we think, advisable; it would add about $200,000 to the original cost, and make the safe worth more than the County; the safe is for the County, not the County for the safe.

[Signed] COMMISSIONERS.

R. C. WATERHOUSE—PLAN NO. 2.

"Dig a canal and float her out."

This idea is a good one, but nothing smaller than a river steamer will float her. Besides, it is uphill all the way, and it is about as easy to run the safe up as the water.

[Signed] COMMISSIONERS.

TRIP LIGHTLY, ESQ.—PLAN NO. 3.

"Make a summer resort of it, and apply the revenue derived towards the purchase of another safe."

"The County don't want another one.

[Signed] COMMISSIONERS.

R. ROUNDTREE T. T. THOMAS—(SIMULTANEOUSLY RECEIVED—PLANS NOS. 4 AND 5.

"Move Vienna up to the safe."

The Commissioners thought of this plan, which would necessitate but a small outlay, but the fatal objection is that the Court House of Dooly would then be over in Macon County; this would be an unequal distribution of Court Houses, and might provoke criticism.

[Signed] COMMISSIONERS.

E. BRILLIANT, ESQ.—PLAN NO. 6.

"Rig up a balloon containing 30,000 square yards of silk, get Matt. Thornton, of Atlanta, to supply the gas, and with a block and tackle float it off."

The Commission never thought of this before and don't think much of it now; still the plan has some good points. The chief objection seems to be the lack of the amount of silk and how far up the safe will go when it starts. There is also an uncertainty how far down it will come when it descends; if anything happens, it seems to us that a safe of this description falling a couple of miles would make a mountain of every valley in China, and shoot the islands of Polypoenesia into eternity. We are not of the narrow-minded class who believe that the "Chinese must go." We don't think 6 a safe plan.

[Signed] COMMISSIONERS.

P. NOSEGAY, ESQ.—PLAN NO. 7.

"Fit up the concern with a boiler and smoke stack, and run it as a road wagon."

We don't think that the plan will work; the machine wouldn't hold steam enough to move it; besides, a burglar could at any time afterward come down the smokestack and steal the archives.

[Signed] COMMISSIONERS.

These are all the returns received up to date. In the meantime the Commissioners reside in the safe and pass the time playing old sledge or fishing in the neighboring creeks. It is now believed that an effort will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature to change the County line so as to include the safe in Dooly; in which event Plans Nos. 4 and 5 will be adopted, and Vienna moved up to the safe.

The Game "Jeems" Played.

Detroit Free Press.

There was an awful time in a farm-house near Pontiac last night. We havn't received any particulars, but solemnly believe that a certain husband whose front name is "Jeems" was made to wish he'd never been born into this deceitful world.

There arrived on the Western Express yesterday morning, a nervous, black-eyed woman of 40, who kept closing and opening her fingers all the time, as if she was clawing noses or pulling hair. She had a straight business look in her eyes as she got off the train, and one of the hackmen at the depot door ventured the opinion that she had come into the City to foreclose a mortgage or make up a "shortage" on wheat.

"Sir," began the woman as she walked up to the depot policeman, "I want answers to a few questions."

"Yes, mum—just so," was the humble reply as he followed her into the waiting room.

"Now, then," she continued, as she took a seat. "I live near Pontiac. My Jeems was in here the Fourth of July, and didn't get home till midnight. He came here on my money, and I want to know how he spent it. Here is his bill of expenses as he made it out. He has put down $2 for riding up town in a hack."

"That's 12 shillings too much," replied the officer.

"Just as I thought—just exactly!" she whispered, as she put down the figures. "Here he has got down $1 for seeing the balloon go up."

"Not a balloon went up that day, madam."

"Just as I thought—just exactly! He looked as innocent as a lamb when he wrote that down, but he didn't know me! Here is 80 cents for riding across to Canada and back."

"That should be 10."

"Just exactly what I thought last night when he kissed me and said it was an awful price, but lots of comfort," she observed, as she put down "70" opposite his figures. "He has it down here that his supper and dinner cost him $1.50 per meal at the Central Market. It strikes me that $3 would buy two pretty festive meals."

"You can knock off about $2.50 from that," said the officer, after he had figured a bit.

"Just exactly as I thought. He smiled as softly as an angel when he wrote that down, but he was smiling at the wrong woman! While I was at home milking the cows and having an awful headache, he was eating his high-toned meals like a second John Jacob Astor! And now he has put down 50 cents for seeing the bears."

"The what?"

"He says it cost him 50 cents to go into the menagerie and see the bears, she exclaimed.

"If there was a menagerie in Town on that day, then I didn't hear of it," solemnly remarked the officer.

"Just as I thought—just as I thought! Want in to see the bears, did he? Well, he'll see several menageries when I reach home! Here is one more item. He says he paid $2 to see the rope walk."

"It was free," replied the officer.

"Yes, I thought so—thought so when he sat there and looked so loving and fatherly, and said it made his hair stand up. There'll be a 'walk' when I get back home and somebody's hair will stand straight up! That's all, and I'm much obliged."

"You won't kill him at once, will you?" pleaded the officer.

She looked over his head at the wall, breathed hard, clenched her hands, and answered:

"I've 'spected it a long time, and now I'll claw him if I die for it!"

She walked up and down the depot with her teeth hard shut and her eyes growing brighter all the time, and, when she finally took the train for home, the bill of expenses tightly clutched in her hand, the officer looked after the receding train and mused:

"Now, why did he give himself away in that manner? Why didn't he tell her right out that some one picked his pocket?"

THE DIFFERENCE.

Boston and Chicago Hospitality.

A writer in the Boston *Transcript* tells this good story, appropos of the late visit of the Chicago Commercial Club to Boston: "Many years ago two young men, John and James, Boston boys both, were fellow clerks on Kilby street. John went to Chicago in its muddy days, prospered, married, raised a family, and here his hair was gray, became a well-to-do, substantial citizen, open-handed and open-hearted. James remained at home. He, too, prospered, married, raised a family, and became one of the solid men of Boston. Now, it fell out that when John's eldest son—they called him Jack—was 21, he visited Boston, bearing a letter to his father's old friend, whom he found in a dingy Pearl street counting-room deep in the *Advertiser*. Jack presented the letter, and stood, hat in hand, while the old gentleman read it twice. 'So you're John's son?' he said. 'You don't look a bit like your father.' Then there was a pause, Jack still standing. 'What brought you to Boston?' he was asked. "Well, sir,' said Jack, 'father thought I'd better see his old home, and get a

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THE tide still rises. We add this week another thousand subscribers to the list already on our books, this number representing the net excess over those removed by reason of expiration. The BLADE boom knows no decrease but moves onward and upward steadily and surely. It has no parallel in the history of any newspaper East or West, and if not miraculously interrupted, will make such a record for the BLADE during the next five months as will place it indisputably at the head of the weekly press of the country in circulation and influence, a position which it already occupies in point of fact.

Notwithstanding its enormous increase in circulation, the BLADE is still open to advertisers at the same rates asked when it had only half its present number of subscribers. It needs no elaborate figuring to show that this makes the cheapest advertising in proportion to its character and value, now offered to the business man or general dealer. How long this low rate will continue, we cannot promise. Since the natural result will be this Fall to crowd the BLADE with more advertising than we shall care to handle, we shall probably be obliged to advance the rate in sheer self-defense. However, all contracts made now, and without formal notice to the contrary, will be made at the old rates, and the entire benefit of the present situation will accrue to the advertiser who makes an immediate or early contract.

SEND for catalogue of our new books.

SHERMAN is certainly not to blame if Providence assists his boom with bountiful crops.

AGENTS for "Andersonville" are sending in their applications for territory by the hundreds.

CETYWAYO is a fugitive, and the English will parcel out his kingdom as principalities, to his sons.

THE Panama Canal means the ruin of the Suez Canal. Hence we may expect sharp English opposition to the project.

THE *Army and Navy Journal* quite agrees with the old soldier, who said of the "moral effect" of mounting a cavalry company on ostriches: "Damme, sir, it would be prodigious."

THE Russians, fearing the further encroachment of the English, will let that little Chinese principality remain undisturbed for the present, in order that they may devote more energies to fortifying their Indian frontier.

THE Zulu war was not a mistake. It is worth what it cost to kill Napoleonism. Now if some way could be devised for getting as effectually rid of the CHAMBORD crowd, France might have some happy, quiet days in store for her.

RANDALL is said to be one of the most energetic speakers the House has ever had, and he has literally pounded his desk to pieces in his efforts to preserve order. If he had pounded SPRINGER and a few others, it would have been much more effective.

SOMEHOW the men who do not spend their working hours about drinking places, and who really carry hods and lay brick and shove jack-planes are getting along very well, and don't complain of hard times, but the bar-room patriots are in a desperate case. They always were.

THE Democracy fail to get up the slightest enthusiasm this season. The granger chinks the coin in his pocket and turns the cold shoulder to them, and the merchant looks at his bank account and declines to enthuse. In short the times are altogether to good to produce a Democratic boom.

A TERRIBLE storm devastated England Saturday, an account of which will be found in our telegraphic columns. It would seem that a larger portion of the growing crops were destroyed, although further accounts, as they generally do, will probably show that the damage is not so great as is now feared.

THE Queen will advise that Lieut. CAREY be allowed to return to duty, and nothing more be said about the matter. This is sensible. CAREY will know better in future than to allow lubberly Princes and fellows of that sort, who can not take care of themselves, to tag around after a party that he has anything to do with.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* winds up a notice of one of Sen. BECK'S meetings with the request that "there be a megatherian turnout to-morrow evening at Library Hall to hear him." This is the way the *Courier-Journal* has of announcing to the fossils that there will be a rattling among the dry bones and a revivifying of the dead issue of States Rights.

THE honest farmer who has his wheat sold, turns a deaf ear to the currency agitators, and smiles when JOHN SHERMAN is abused. He may not say much, but when the apostles of bad money leave him he goes straightway to his house, and—but the poet describes the situation better than we can:

> "The farmer to his hoard he stole,
> His bag of chink he chunk,
> And many a pleasant smile he smole,
> And many a wink he wunk."

THE BLADE will be full of political interest from this time till after the Fall elections.

CURRENT EVENTS.

During the quiet of the Summer season, the Pension Bureau at Washington has inaugurated a new system of organizing its labor and business. The records of the last fiscal year have been carefully examined, and the amount of work, together with its character and degree of accuracy, performed by each clerk or employe has been noted. Upon the result has been based a system of promotions, reductions and discharges. It is said that from the peculiar nature of the work of the Pension Office, dealing as it does directly with wounded soldiers, an idea has prevailed to a great extent among Congressmen that it was a good place to get employment for unfortunate constituents who were not qualified for service anywhere else; and considerable inefficient material has been foisted upon the office in this way. The reform had, therefore, become a necessity. It has been very quietly accomplished, and with much less grumbling than was to have been expected. It is not unlikely that a similar system will be initiated in other bureaus.

A striking illustration of the animus of the Southern Democrats toward the negro, is furnished by the action of the Mississippi planters, who have caused four Mississippi river steamboats to be seized nominally on the charge of carrying more passengers than the law permitted. In reality, however, the suits were brought because of the part taken by the vessels in carrying negros to the North and thus aiding the negro exodus. Solicitor RAYNER of the Treasury Department to whom the cases were referred, finds that there were technical violations of the law, but that the necessities of the case went far to excuse it, since, under the circumstances, it would have been inhuman to refuse those gathered on the river bank passage. The Solicitor recommends that the Secretary of the Treasury remit the penalties on these cases, as he has the power to do.

Washington dispatches state that the coinage of the standard silver dollar for the month of July will fall more than half a million dollars short of the minium of $2,000,000 fixed by law. The deficiency is due entirely to the scarcity of silver, inasmuch as on the first of July last the stock of silver bullion at San Francisco and Carson City mints had been so much reduced that nothing was left to work on. It is stated that the Philadelphia mint will be run night and day to make up the deficiency.

It is given out that the President and Cabinet are unqualifiedly opposed to the scheme of the French engineer De Lesseps, who proposed to build a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, under the general principle of opposition to any plan which would give a footing to European governments on the American Continent. It may be remarked, however, that the opposition in this case is theoretical rather than practical, and that the United States has little if anything to fear from any foreign power in this direction. It is also stated that the Administration, on the advice of Secretary EVARTS, has decided to reopen the Halifax fishery awards case whereby our Government was compelled to pay $5,500,000 for alleged benefits derived from the coast fisheries. A revenue cutter has gone up to the fishing grounds for the purpose of gathering data to show the real value of the fisheries.

The public debt statement for the month of July contains some very interesting figures. During the month of July there was paid for arrears of pensions, $8,694,600, which exhausts the fund for redemption of fractional currency, from which the money was drawn. The increase of the debt for the month is $6,086,344, showing that if there had been no payments on account of pension arrears the debt would have been decreased $2,618,256. The synopsis also shows that the total redemption of called bonds since January 1, 1879, has been $513,579,950, of the proceeds of which $207,000,000 was paid by check and 316,750,000 by credit on account. All amounts paid in money were taken in greenbacks, and none demanded gold.

A new and important enterprise has been set on foot in Maryland by a party of German capitalists, who have made arrangements to engage in the manufacture of sugar from beets in the vicinity of Baltimore. It is claimed that seed from Germany has been tested on a Maryland farm, and has been found to do well, the beets produced yielding 12 per cent. of saccharine matter. The Germans agree to bring over improved machinery and establish a manufactory as soon as 2,000 acres are properly planted with German seed. They will bind themselves to take all beets raised at $5 per ton.

One or two new cases, supposed to be yellow fever, have been reported in New York, while cases which appeared to be of that nature have occurred in St. Louis and Cincinnati. A member of the New York Board of Health is authority for the statement that scarlet fever caused more deaths in New York State last year than did the yellow fever in the South, and yet the disease failed to excite public apprehension, or call forth any measures for its prevention.

The Pennsylvania Division of the Grand Army of the Republic went into camp last week at Erie, Pa., and on Thursday were reviewed by Gen. Negley. Reports show that the organization has largely increased its membership during the past year, and that it is out of debt and has a surplus fund on hand.

The Lincoln Monument Association held a meeting at Springfield, Ills., on the 31st ult., at which it was decided to have LARKIN J. MEADE, the sculptor, complete the third and fourth groups for the monument at the earliest practicable date. It is now proposed to have the old Lincoln homestead at Springfield conveyed to an association of ladies, (somewhat similar to the Washington Mt. Vernon Association) they undertaking to put the property in repair and see that it is properly preserved.

Military dispatches from St. Paul through Gen. FERRY, announce that Gen. MILES has driven Sitting Bull and his band of Sioux northward out of the country, the fugitives scattering their property along the road as they went. The Sioux are estimated to number 5,000 with 2,000 fighting men.

A general election was held in Kentucky on Monday for State officers, half of the State Senate and a new House of Representatives. The vote is estimated by the Democratic Central Committee at not to exceed 200,000, a falling off of over 50,000 on the TILDEN-HAYES vote, and over 15,000 on the last gubernatorial vote. The Republicans make slight gains in the Legislature and defeat the Speaker of the last House, but the Democratic majority is still overwhelming in the General Assembly. The call for a constitutional convention fails for want of a constitutional majority in its favor.

There is little change to be noted in the condition of the yellow fever districts of the South. The most favorable showing is made by New Orleans where, it is claimed, no new cases have originated since Wednesday of last week. At Memphis 15 new cases were reported on Monday and the situation has indeed a gloomy look.

THE TEST OF STATES RIGHTS.

The supreme and final test of the value of the States Rights doctrine is as to its effect upon the welfare of the people. To this all other considerations must yield. It may be that it is the outgrowth of the most narrow-minded provincialism, the fungoid development of the ambition of village politicians, the excrescential off-shoot of the policy of petty cross-roads statesmen, but, at the same time, if it possesses a single principle of importance in the preservation of our liberties, in securing the one vital object of the greatest good to the greatest number, in counteracting any one of the various dangers that beset us, then we should embrace that principle and cleave to it as bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh.

But we defy any one to point out anything of the kind in the whole States Rights scheme. In no instance are the rights of the individual more secure, his liberty greater, his progress more assured than would be the case were States Rights treated as a nullity. This is sufficient in itself to condemn the heresy, as it would any other which promises great disturbances and embarrassments without corresponding good.

The individual rights which sharp experience had made our forefathers most careful in guarding, were, in addition to those of liberty of conscience and of speech, the right of trial by a jury of peers, in the locality where an alleged offense was committed, the infliction of the punishment in the same locality, and the constant supervision of all the steps by local officials most cognizant of the merits of the case. This was wisely provided for by giving the different States the right to affix the punishment for the large majority of crimes, and to have complete control of the administration of justice in such cases. The States in turn, while passing laws to make the administration of justice uniform within their borders, gave to certain minor political divisions—called Counties and Cities—the right of trying offenders and affixing the punishment. This makes the whole edifice of justice symmetrical and harmonious with the highest conservation of individual rights, so far as freedom from unjust and oppressive exercise of power of arrest and imprisonment is concerned. Would this exemption be any greater under the extremest interpretation of States Rights? Certainly not.

The first tendency of States Rights is to greatly abridge the rights of the individual, by denying him the full enjoyment of those which belong to him as a citizen of the United States. It would build a virtual Chinese wall around every little community, like that of Delaware, Florida, South Carolina, or Alabama, and say that these men and women are invested with some sacred privileges and exemptions not enjoyed by an equal number of their fellow-citizens dwelling elsewhere. Nullification says that the 125,000 people who inhabit the three Counties of Delaware have the right—not possessed by the million of people in New York City—to examine any law passed by Congress, and say whether they will obey it, or whether they will set themselves in opposition to it—and punish severely any one who attempts to execute the law inside the limits of the aforesaid three Counties. It what way can this possibly tend to a greater development of the peculiar excellencies of our Government? The progress of the age demands great governments, the uniform operation of general laws over a large expanse of territory, the removal of every barrier to free intercommunications by the people of various sections. It looks upon the erection of a petty sovereignty, each claiming sole and uncontrolled power as an unpleasant reminder of one of the most disagreeable and detrimental features of our earlier and cruder civilization, and will resent it accordingly. The Bourbons—who would cover this continent as Europe was a quarter of a century ago, with a cloud of jarring little political autonomies—would produce here a condition of affairs which it has cost Europe millions of treasure and millions of lives, in the last few decades, to rectify.

ICE'S CASE.

The case of ELI ICE, now and for many years, a prisoner in the West Virginia penitentiary, at Moundsville, is an admirable illustration of the difference between the North and South on many important matters. In 1862, while ICE was on guard over some Rebel prisoners, one of them attempted to escape, and, not responding to ICE'S orders to halt, was fired upon, and killed. This was a plain act of soldierly duty; he was put there for that purpose, and had he not done as he did he would have incurred severe punishment. A court martial was called to investigate the affair, and finding the facts to be as we have stated, acquitted ICE of all blame. He went back to his company, and served creditably until the end of the War, when, returning to West Virginia, he was arrested on a warrant from Court, on charge of murder, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Had the conditions been reversed such a thing never would have happened. Had ICE been a Rebel guard he could have shot down as many Yankee prisoners, on as slight and insufficient pretexts as he chose, and no court-martial would have ever troubled him; and, after the war, if any attempt was made to hold him to a responsibility for his acts, it would have been suppressed in the interests of "conciliation." No inquiry was ever made into any of the hundreds of brutal and unprovoked murders by the guards of Andersonville. Belle Isle, Salisbury, Florence, Cahawba or Columbia, and none of those red-handed assassins were ever made to suffer a moment's inconvenience on account of their deeds.

ASK your friends who wish to subscribe for a first class family weekly, to examine the BLADE.

GEN. EWING ON THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The next proposition of the Democratic party is that the sovereign people through their Governments shall alone have the power to make and issue money whether it be paper or metallic, and that they will neither surrender altogether the power to make paper money, nor divide it with 2,000 private corporations. In monarchies or empires where the sovereign is not the people but some one man, the holders of accumulated wealth come in to share the spoils wrung from the sweat and toil of the masses through exemptions, privileges, and monopolies. They become, in part, the sovereign. But in this Republic, founded on the idea that the sovereignty is all in the mass of the people, to be exercised under constitutions and laws, and through rules of their own making, the axiom of Democracy, "equal rights to all and no special privileges," is the vital spark of our free institutions. When we reflect that this power to increase or diminish the volume of currency involves the power to increase or diminish all the values of labor and property throughout the Republic, to make good times or hard times at pleasure, to give prosperity to the masses or inflict distress upon them, how can any true lover of the people be willing to see that power lodged in the hands of private corporations whose interests are not embarked with the masses who are the tax-payers and borrowers of money, but with the small class who hold the vast public and private debts, and whose interest is in having prosperity and high prices when debts are being made, and adversity and low prices in the seasons of payment.—*Gen. Ewing at Cleveland.*

The first thing that strikes one in this remarkable utterance is the pluralizing of government. As Gen. EWING furnishes proof-slips of his speeches to the papers we are not at liberty to consider this as an error of the reporter, but must hold the speaker responsible for it. Has Mr. EWING really progressed so far in his apostasy to States Rightism as to claim for the different States the title of government, and the high prerogative of issuing paper and calling it money? It hardly seems possible, and yet there is no extremity to which we are not prepared to see him go, in his craze to clutch the Governorship.

The next thing is his specious assault against the national banks upon the assumption that they are monopolies. No one knows better than Gen. EWING that this assumption is utterly false, and they are no more monopolies than blacksmiths and flouring mills are. They are probably not so much as flouring mills are, since both forms of enterprise are equally open to everybody, and it costs less to start a national bank than it does to build and equip a moderately good flouring mill.

Nor have these banks any such absurd power—or any power at all—to "increase or diminish the values of labor and property throughout the Republic." As well might it be claimed for the flouring mills—to continue our illustration—that they have the power to put the price of wheat up or down—to regulate the value of the farmer's proudcts on the one hand, and the poor man's loaf on the other, by their combination and monopoly. The same business considerations control both. Both are institutions to make money for their owners. The business shrewdness of the men who manage the one class is no greater nor no less than that of those who manage the other. If it should appear that one had better facilities for making money than the other, those engaged in the less lucrative pursuit would leave it to engage in the other. That is, if JOHN SMITH, miller, sees that JAMES BROWN, national banker, is making better returns out of his capital by lending it out to his neighbors on collaterals, than he (SMITH) is making out of his by putting it into machinery for grinding his neighbors' crops, then he will speedily change his investment from milling appliances to shares in a national bank. And *vice versa*, if national banker BROWN finds miller SMITH making more money than he is, he is likely to transfer his bank shares to some one else, and convert the proceeds into stock in a well-regulated opposition flouring mill. That is human nature, and it is business.

The reason why we do not have 4,000 or 6,000 or 10,000 National banks in the country instead of 2,000 is because men think that they can make more money in railroads, in vessels, in manufacturing, in merchandizing, in brokerage, or in farming than in running national banks. Just as soon as there is any belief to the contrary, just as soon as any shrewd business man in Toledo or elsewhere can see that there is a better chance to use his capital to advantage in a national bank than in dry goods or lumber, just that soon is he going to draw out of dry-goods or lumber and go into banking. All talk of monopoly is simply twaddle, idiotic when the one who talks it knows no better; villainous, when, as in Gen. EWING'S case, he does.

CORBIN'S FOLLY.

The position assumed by Mr. CORBIN in excluding Jews from the hotels of Coney Island is simply an outrage on the spirit of the age, to which we all assume to make our actions conform. There are doubtless many unpleasant people among the Jews—lately enriched people, who wear "loud" clothing, flash stunning jewelry on none-too-clean hands, swagger offensively, behave "beastly" at table, and do all those other things which are included in the expressive designation of "vulgar." But it never occurred to us that the Jews were the only sinners in this respect. None of us have to go out of our daily walks to find parvenu Americans, Germans, or Irish, who makes themselves as offensive as coarse minded men, with a few dollars for which they have groveled in the dirt, possibly can. A vulgar Jew is no more disagreeable than a vulgar American, German or Irishman, because it is beyond his power. They all do the worst they can, and in a contest of this kind no nationality has a superiority. If shaken up in a bag, it is an even bet which will come out first.

But vulgar as some are, it cannot be denied that the average culture of the race is at least as high as that of any other in the country. The European Jews are threatening to take the same lead in literary and artistic matters that they have now in finance. Nearly all the leading German composers are Jews. OFFENBACH represents the same type in France, SARA BERNHARDT, the world's histrionic queen, is a pronounced Jewess, and so one could go on indefinitely, calling a roll of illustrious names. In the United States the race has certainly no reason to fear comparison in culture and manners with any other. A hundred Jews, taken on the street as they come, will be found to know quite as much, to be as exemplary citizens, to be as well mannered and as neat in the personal habits, as that many Irish, Germans and Americans.

MR. CORBIN'S folly was in making an onslaught on a race—a thing that is unendurable in this land. If he does not desire the presence of obxious persons at his hotels, the way to do is for him to say so, and employ clerks who have enough common sense, and knowledge of human nature to know a well-bred man from a purse-proud boor, and to so discriminate as to lose the latters patronage.

THE STOPPAGE OF EXCHANGE.

To the Editor of the BLADE.

Was it the fault of Sec. Stanton that our "boys" in Andersonville and other Southern prisons were not exchanged, when our officials knew how they were being maltreated and starved? Albert D. Richardson, in "Field, Dungeon and Escape," seems to hold the opinion that Stanton was at the bottom of it. E. M. DAY.

Pyrimont, O., Aug. 2.

No; it was not the fault of Sec. STANTON or of any of our officers that the exchange was interrupted. That calamity was due to the same spirit which the Southern leaders now and always have displayed—a desperate greed to overreach the North. We do not think Mr. RICHARDSON says anything which justifies the conclusion that he thought Sec. STANTON responsible for the stoppage of the exchange. If he does, he was actuated thereto by imperfect information, and doubtless afterward regretted it. The matter was discussed in the earlier chapters of "Andersonville," but as many of our subscribers did not receive those, we will give a *resume* of the author's statements, which any reader curious enough to look the matter up, will find are completely sustained by the documentary history of the matter. The succinct history of the trouble is as follows:

1. At the beginning of the war there was no exchange for several months—our Government being embarrassed how to agree upon a cartel without so far recognizing the Rebels as lawful enemies as to afford an excuse to European Governments to recognize the Southern Confederacy. The Rebels, having a great superiority in prisoners, owing to the disasters of Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, etc., were overbearing and insolent, and disposed, as they always were, to take every possible advantage. The situation was reversed after the capture of Fort Donelson, and the energetic opening of the campaign in the West. Then the Rebels came to reason, and a cartel was agreed upon, which provided that all captured persons should be immediately paroled and sent to the rear to wait for exchange. This arrangement worked very badly all around. Soldiers on both sides had themselves captured in order to get a furlough home. Citizens were captured and paroled, and, finally, there was nothing to show whether the reports of captured men, presented by either side, were correct.

2. In 1862 a new cartel was agreed upon which provided that no parole should be accepted "in which the prisoner was not reduced to possession," and delivered to his own lines either at City Point or Vicksburg. For awhile this worked well. In 1863 the Government began enlisting negro troops. The Rebels responded with a law ordering that all private soldiers captured from the ranks of colored regiments should be sold as slaves, and all officers should be turned over to the authorities of the State in which they were captured, to be tried according to the laws for the punishment of those engaged in inciting servile insurrection—that is, to be hanged. Our Government could not, of course, endure this. It had put the uniforms on these men, and it was bound to protect them. It protested sharply against the course of the Rebel Government, and informed it that it would hold hostages for all negro troops and their officers captured, until the law was repealed and the negroes put on the same footing with the whites.

3. While this cause was interfering, another obtruded itself. Gen. LEE captured several thousand Pennsylvania militia at Gettysburg. He sent an officer to Gen. MEADE asking that they be exchanged on the field. Gen. MEADE replied that such a thing was impossible: the cartel forbade it. Besides this, it was desirable, for obvious military reasons, that LEE be hampered with these prisoners in attempting to retreat across the Potomac. LEE then sent his militia prisoners to Gen. COUCH, who, ignorant of his duty in the premises, accepted them. Our Government, very properly, refused to recognize this act of COUCH'S as valid—or the prisoners as a legitimate offset against those held by us. In return the Rebels ordered back into the field the finest Division—12,000 strong—captured by GRANT at Vicksburg and paroled. Our Government resented this outrageous breach of faith, and the exchange was stopped—leaving in the hands of the Rebels all the Union prisoners—except the Pennsylvania Militia—who had been captured since the 1st of July, 1863. The same was true of ourselves, except that we were not in possession of the 37,000 men captured at Vicksburg, most of whom had doubtless by this time been put back into the Rebel ranks under one pretext or another.

During the rest of 1863 the Rebels added to those already in their hands about 5,000 prisoners captured at Chicamauga, and several thousand taken in various minor operations. Our people had taken a good many at Mission Ridge, in East Tennessee, and elsewhere, so that, at the beginning of 1864, they had actually in prison 25,000 Rebels, against 15,000 Union soldiers held by the Rebels. The latter attempted to resume negotiations on the basis of exchanging man for man as long as the number in hand held out, and paroling the surplus. In view of the repeated and utter disregard of the obligations of a parole shown by the Rebels, our Government refused to listen to this proposition, especially since the Rebels still adhered to their determination to treat the members of colored regiments as outlaws.

Early in 1864, Gen. BUTLER was appointed to the command of the Department of the Blackwater, which made him *ex officio* Commissioner of Exchange. The Rebels got up on their dignity and declined to negotiate with him, because JEFF DAVIS had proclaimed him an outlaw. BUTLER replied very pertinently that that only placed him on a level with them, since Pres. LINCOLN had proclaimed JEFF DAVIS and his whole crowd outlaws. Gen. BUTLER made several ineffectual appeals to the Rebels to resume the exchange for the sake of humanity. He went so far as to propose an infermal exchange, which would leave all the disturbing questions in abeyance. He would send 500 Rebels to City Point, and receive in return 500 Union soldiers, and so on until all were exchanged. The Rebels responded to this humane proposition by shipping the prisoners to Andersonville. BUTLER'S letter was written Feb. 12; Feb 17 the first squad was started for Andersonville.

During 1864 the Rebels maintained the same attitude. Every month gave them stronger reason for doing so. By the middle of the Summer the prisoners in their hands were about 50,000; in ours about 125,000. If by maltreatment of our men they could raise such a clamor in the North as would force our Government to consent to their terms; that is, to exchange man for man, and parole the balance, they would accomplish more than by gaining several great battles, as this would have given the Confederacy at its most critical moment 100,000 fresh troops, rested, recuperated, fattened up and well clothed by their sojourn in Northern prisons. Is it any wonder that our Government refused to do this? Does anybody but a Copperhead or a fool blame it for so refusing?

WESTERN MANUFACTURES.

The wonderful growth and development of the Great West is nowhere more strikingly evinced than in her manufactures. There are plenty of men living who remember quite well when everything of special merit in the manufactured line was supposed to come from the East, and when no man who sought a really first-class article was satisfied that he had it unless it came from "over the mountains." The last quarter of a century has changed all that with wonderful rapidity, and in many respects the West not only equals the productions of the older States, but even excels them. The nearness to the raw material, the low price of fuel and rents, the cheapness of living and consequently cheaper wages for which the laborer can afford to work, make the West a field for the finest mechanical development, and one which is being rapidly improved by Western energy and enterprise.

These ideas have been forcibly brought to mind by a recent inspection of one of the largest and most complete manufacturing establishments of its kind in the United States, if not in the world—the mammoth stove foundry of Messrs. W. C. Davis & Co., at Cincinnati, O. Messrs. Davis & Co., who are widely known as the manufacturers of the "Favorite" cooking stove now so generally in use throughout the country, have for many years been devoting themselves to the manufacture of stoves on a scale never before attempted in the United States, and the success of their effort is fully acknowledged by all who have in any way become familiar with the workings of their immense establishment. It is difficult to convey in figures any adequate idea of the business of Messrs. DAVIS & Co., simply because it is so much in excess of ordinary operations of a similar nature. It may be stated, however, that they now occupy as their principal building a structure 50x150 feet and five stories high, a storage building 50x100 feet, two mounting rooms 100x170 feet, a sample room 50x125 feet, shipping rooms 21x70 feet, and offices 15x65 feet. In addition to this immense area of buildings, the principal moulding floor covers *one and one-eighth* acres of ground, and during the day affords a scene of busy human industry rarely equaled in the country. Having given these figures the reader will not be surprised to learn that these works find occupation for 370 employes, and that their annual melting capacity is 7,000 tons of iron; also, that they are fully equal to the task of producing *daily* 120 "Favorite" cooking and 70 heating stoves, in addition to a large quantity of hollow ware. It will be seen from this that the "Favorite" stove foundry is able every month to supply every family in a town of 6,000 or 8,000 inhabitants with cooking and heating stoves, and still have a few left over.

The reader has probably noticed, as did we, that the daily capacity of the works is arranged for the production of nearly twice as many of the "Favorite" cooking stove as all the other varieties of stoves combined. The reason for this preponderance is readily discovered. The "Favorite" cooking stove, by a happy combination of cheapness and good qualities, has established such a reputation as makes the demand for it nearly twice as great as for all other stoves made by the firm. It is manufactured cheaply because all the operations involving purchase of material and construction are conducted on the most extensive scale, and all the savings created in this way are placed to the credit of the purchaser. Its good qualities are best demonstrated by actual use, but a general description of the stove itself will show wherein are found its many excellent features.

The "Favorite" is manufactured for burning wood only, and for both wood and coal, 12 sizes being made of the former and 18 of the latter. All are fitted and finished in a really elegant manner, and the arrangement of fire box, flues and dampers is such as to secure the most perfect combustion with the greatest amount of heat. They are provided with patent-filled heat-retaining double oven doors, large, smooth swinging hearth, combined sliding and swinging front doors which are also double, as are the front, fire-back, lids and centers, extra large ash pans, tin-lined warming closet, patent side and back warming shelves, portable enameled iron or planished copper reservoir, roasting spit, nickel plated towel rack, six available cooking holes, and many other advantages which will at once commend themselves to the experienced housekeeper. All the joints are ground and cemented, and the oven doors fitted so closely as to cut paper, while the knobs, hinges and many other prominent parts are beautifully nickel-plated. Superior as the "Favorite" has already proved itself, the manufacturers are still on the alert for opportunities to improve it, and seem determined to tolerate no equal in the contest for the highest position. In addition to the "Favorite," the "Belvedere," "Silver Star," "York," "Kent," "Howard," "Earl," and "Crown Jewel" represent a line of first-class wood and coal heaters, among which will be found a very wide range of desirable styles and patterns.

It is impossible in so brief a space to convey a very satisfactory idea of the "Favorite" foundry, and we suggest to our readers who may handle such goods, that they will doubtless learn much that will prove both interesting and profitable by addressing W. C. DAVIS & Co., Cincinnati, O., who will take pleasure in giving them any further information. Housekeepers should inquire of their merchants for the "Favorite," and make a point of examining it before ordering, when they have occasion to buy a new cook stove.

J. BRIDE & Co., 297 Broadway, New York, offer especial inducements to those desiring clothing from New York. Note their advertisement, and pay special attention to their rules for self-measurement. They certainly offer strong inducements.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Takes a Little Turn Through Ohio and Reports.

PETTUSVILLE,
(Which is in the Centre of the State of Ohio,)
Aug. 5, 1879.

I felt it my dooty to heed the Macedonian cry wich the Dimocrisy uv Ohio yelped, "Kum over and help us!" and I went, to do a little mishunary work in the Suthern part uv the State, for that 'possel uv onlimited money, that harbinger uv good times, Gen'l Ewing. I wuz back in the Corners, and shel git there jist ez soon ez the Sentral Committy lets me leeve this most thoroughly discouragin kentry.

Ef the rest uv the State is anything like this seckshun, Ohio is gone up. Rooin is before Ohio, and the State is drivin full tilt onto it.

I met with no success at all, wich wuz not my fault, ez the condisions are agin me. I wuz never so disappintid in my life, and hope never to be so agin.

I expected to find a people ready to receeve Dimecratic doctrine. I expected to find a distrest kentry filled with farmers bemoanin the hard times, and mechanics layin idle, with ther families starvin. I expectid to find a shoelis, hatlis, coatlis community uv sersf, wich hed bin ground down by the money power till they wood be willin to receeve any promise uv a change with joy and gladnis. I expectid to see factrys silent and farms desertid, shops shet up, and only nashnel banks and sich, open. I expectid to find pale men, weak-eyed with hunger, and pale-faced, despairin wimmen, starvin theirselves that they mite keep life into their angel babes.

I hed bin reedin Dimecratic papers, yoo see, about the people bein ground under foot, and I hied me to Ohio, with the most joyous antissipashens.

When I struck Pettusville it occurred to me that I must hev get into the wrong locality. I arrived in the nite, and I notist the landlord uv the hotel weighed suthing over two hundered, and his wife wuz suthin heavier, but that didn't affect me. In all strikly Dimecratic localities, landlords git fat, no matter who else grows lean, wich they ginerally do. I turned in and hugged the idee to my buzm that I shood hev easy work to do in that place.

The fust thing I notist in the mornin wuz a string uv teems a mile long, more or less, waitin to onload wheat at the warehouse on the ralerode. The men onto the loads wuz about ez hale and harty a set uv fellers ez I ever seed. They wuzn't pale nor wan, nor nothin. They wuz hefty specimens, and lookt ez tho they hed hed three square meals a day all their lives.

To my horror I noticed that the shops wuz all open and the mechanics all very hard at work, and that the three factories in the town hed torrents uv smoke a bilin out uv their chimneys.

Bein entirely shoor that I hed bin sent to the rite place, in spite uv these discouragin apeerances, I approached a farmer wich hed sold his load and wuz jist a goin into a Bank with his wife.

"My friend," sed I, "yoo are a victim uv the money power!"

"Wat!" wuz his reply, lookin ez tho he thot I wuz a escaped loonatic.

"Yoo are a serf, a bondman, and are held in the iron grip uv the bloatid bond-holders, wich is a squeezin the life blood out uv yoo."

"Is they?" sed he. "I never thought uv that. But I kin beet em. I really haven't time to discuss the matter, for, yoo see, I'm goin to be a bonded bloatholder myself. I hev jist sold my wheat, and I'm jist goin in to buy a bond or two. I want to be a aristocracy myself a while."

And he cloodid me, leevin a button in my hand.

Repeatin the same remark to another, he merely remarkt, "O, git out, yoo ass! Wheat 30 bushels to the acre and a dollar a bushel, gold. I want a great many years more uv this kind uv rooin. Where yoo frum, anyway?"

Abandonin the farmers in disgust, for I got the same answer from all uv em, I attempted to git in my work on the distrest mechanics which must have bin rooined by resumpshen, but my success wuzn't any better. I don't know but I cood hev convinst em that they wuz all rooined ef I hed hed a fair show, but the alarmin fact wuz they wuz all to bizzy to listen to me, for it happened to be pay-day. Every man uv em went out uv the offis with his money in full, and every man uv em declined to hear a word I sed.

It wuz in vane I urged that they wuz serfs, it was in vane that I told em they wuz bein ground into the dust by the nashnel banks, it wuz in vane I told em resumption wood be their rooin, for every cussid one of em filed past me and went and depositid there spare earnings in one uv these cussid octopusses, the nashnel bank uv the place.

I can't understand what Ewing sent me to sich a place fur, and I telegraphed him. The Dimecratic Central Committy ansered:

"Hold on awhile. A heavy frost may come in August and kill the corn, and fetch em to their senses. Then they will know what Sherman has done for em. Suthin must be left to Providence."

And so I am sittin in the tavern, watchin the thermometer. It is a corn kentry, and the farmers depend upon that crop for the heft uv their profits. Ef the Lord wood only take pity on the Dimocrisy and send a heavy frost, a regular black frost, this month, I shood hev some show. It wood derange things and tear up matters to sich an extent that it wood give us a chance. But then the wheat crop was so heavy that I'm not shoor that even the totle destrucshen uv the corn crop wood save us. The hog cholera can't come soon enuff, and ez for cattle and horses, I never seed em so disgustinly healthy.

Still, I shel sit and watch the thermometer and cuss John Sherman, ez the Centrel Committy direx. It is possible that some distress may come upon the kentry before October, tho reely I see no encurridgin signs.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Distrest Financeer.

THE Mackinnon Pen is the latest improvement in pens, and is unquestionably good. We use one. It is a simple arrangement, being a tube filled with ink, which flows just as fast as you want it, through the point. There is nothing complicated about it, it cannot get out of order, and once filled you can write for a week without touching an ink-stand. In fact it does away with ink-stands altogether. The ink flows when in contact with paper, and stops the moment the pressure is removed. It is constructed on purely philosophical principles, and is the only self-feeding pen that amounts to anything. The Mackinnon is really a good thing, as we know from use. D. MACKINNON & Co., 220 Broadway, New York, manufacture it.

DEAD CAPITAL.

The Inflationists talk of locking money up in bonds, but a more striking illustration of locking money up is afforded by our correspondents who send us money and neglect to give their names or Postoffice address. The following is a list of such letters recently received, and we shall be obliged to any of our readers who will direct the attention of the parties interested to their omissions:

A. J. Herman, P. M., no date, no P. O., no State, 30c.
A. B. Sumner, July 25, Lamont, no State, $2.
Matilda Williams, July 25, Wilton, no State, 30c.
A. Sweney, July 26, Mansfield, no State, 80c.
J. N. Hale, July 30, no P. O., no State, 40.
D. F. Davis, no date, no P. O., no State, $2.
No name, July 21, Williamsburgh, no State, 90c.
No name, July 19, Pittsburgh, Kan., $1.
D. L. Bradley, July 18, White Rock, no State, $1.
J. W. Faucett, July 19, no P. O., no State, 25c.
J. S. Smith, no P. O., no date, no State, 60 cts.
No name, July 14, Milford Square, Pa., 60c.
John Biendinger, July 14, Little Valley, no State, 60c.
L. B. Lyon, P. M., Black Creek, July 7th, no State, 20c.
A. Lathrop, July 8th, Rutland, no State, $1.
No name, July 7th, Sumner Hill, Illinois, $1.
A. J. Cochran, July 7th, Lancaster, no State, 30c.
A. C. Mitchell, June 6, Hamburg, no State, 30c.
J. W. Byers, June 17, New Haven, no State, 90 cts.
W. F. Tripp, June 25, Westport, no State, 30c.
J. Nair, June 28, no P. O., no State, 30c.
O. L. Davis, June 25, no P. O., no State, 25 cts.
Mrs. L. Miller, no date, no P. O., no State, 60c.
J. H. Smith, no date, no P. O., no State, 60c.
Jas. Hand, no date, Elm Grove, no State, 80c.
I. Sharp, no date, no P. O., Carroll County, Md., 20c.
D. W. Brown, May 27, no P. O., no State, 60c.
E. J. Cousins, M. P. Chapman, D. Loucks, D. Troxter, D. Batchelder, C. W. Brown, Augustus Branch, Benj. Offerlee, S. H. Briggs, C. W. Sersall.—This list of names, with no Postoffice, County or State, $2.50.

Also, a registered package containing $3.60, without a letter.

The Guileless Old Man.

American Punch.

He was an innocent, guileless-looking person. Walking up Broadway, with spectacles on his nose, and a large, rusty-looking carpet bag in his hand, his very serious and fixed gaze upon much that was new to him would have attracted attention anywhere. He moved slowly, and with strides that suggested agricultural pursuits during the week, with rigid attention to church duty on Sunday. He might have been a deacon.

At the corner of Canal street, his hand was suddenly seized by a very vivacious, well-dressed man, who exclaimed:

"Well, I declare! This is a surprise. Who would

Correspondence.

HOME LETTER.

August Wild Flowers—Fashions—Boy's Suits—To Correspondents.

Correspondence of Toledo Blade.

CHERRYSIDE, August 1.

NATIVE FLOWERS.

"Luxurious month of gold and crystal noons," as Charlotte Bronte writes with one of her inimitable touches, of clear heats grown tolerable, and cool pearling dews, when to sit in breezy shaded rooms and look out on a mountain world of faint blue and sunny green, is to find the core of content. The splendor of Summer fills the woods and the grand meadows of the Hackensack, superb in their golden green glow, as the lead sunset shines through their miles of rushy beds. The crimson lobelia lifts its blood red spike in the coverts water lilies grow pearl her and sweeter, as they grow rarer and the bulrushes gather their dark heads in phalanx, like Ashantee warriors, the wild rose blooms on the borders of the marshes, pale, white and red on the same bush, and the bindweed, marvel of loveliness, flings its cordon of palest pink bells across the raspberry thickets, a nymph-like flower, made to be painted upon porcelain. I wonder that more attention is not given to our native flowers. Neither ipomea or convolulus can compare with the delicacy of this bindweed, which festoons the rushes and swamp-hazel along the New Jersey railroads with matchless luxuriance, its large white bells, like those of the morning glory, tinged with faint pink that only shows itself against the strong green foliage, strung on every stem with curves and tendrils of exquisite grace. The wild honeysuckle, with its silvery foliage of blossom, scented like laurel, and dark, shining leaves, is one of the most beautiful shrubs a collector could wish, and the lobelia is the very thought of a Summer flower, burning on terraces in the gray air. The woodbine, our American five-leafed ivy, is the envy of our English cousins, and ought to lay its wreaths above every cottage door. Its generous growth, 40 feet in a season, its graceful habit, and Autumn splendor of red leaves and blooming gray berries make it a generous gift to all young and simple homes, which ought to plant their woodbine as soon as the roof tree is laid, for children to remember.

SUMMER DRESS.

The warm days make all sorts of washing dresses that can be renewed and fresh often, grateful. Some ill-judges contrive to have even satins and linens look uncomfortable with tight bodices and heavy pleatings and waistcoats, but most are of the simplest patterns, as trains, easy French jacket with two pieces in the back gored under the arms, and one dart in front, ample overskirt, looped in puffs behind, and fulled on kilt pleated skirt, a costume easy to refresh, and which Mr. Ruskin himself would approve for convenience and grace.

MODEL DRESSES.

The newest French dresses which returning visitors unpack show the robe fronts, for example a front of pink lawn in fine tucks from threads to hems, ending in three pleated lace-edged frills; cream-colored dress, sprinkled with moss green, mulberry and rose-red sprigs, in quaint, charming pattern, copied from a relic of old chintz of Queen Anne's time. Fashionable people abroad are a little tired of Pompadour pink and pale blues, and forget-me-not muslins sprigged like Saxony china in white and blue flowers; and take to the pretty homeliness of patterns remembered as worn 50 years ago, in pale green and primrose, buff and mulberry, marigold brown and true rose-pink. The designs, striped in wreaths are liked as a change from sprigged patterns. Very narrow gathered ruffles on the short skirt are newer than kilt pleatings, and some skirts are flounced to meet the long sacque, though kiltings are seen as much as ever. The jacket opening over a finely pleated vest or habit of plain material, the long polonaise with wide ruffled collar and cuffs, open to the knee and drawn back in drapery, and the short cassaque, puffed on the hips, are all in style fashions. It is stylish, both in stuff and in washing goods, to have the bodice open over the pleated guimpe (pronounced gamp) to the waist, where it closes by a button or two, like a frock coat.

A CAMBRIC DRESS

has three side pleatings on the skirt, a polonaise of striped white and pink, open entirely in front over a pink satin waistcoat, the edges all around cut in squares filled with pink pleating, elbow sleeves with pink, ruffle-edged with narrow lace, and a small fichu, not larger than a neck handkerchief, of the striped stuff, ruffled with pink and lace edging. These small capes, or large collars, as one prefers to call them, are liked for morning dresses, to which they impart a home-like, comfortable air.

HOUSEKEEPING DRESSES

are of the dark blue, or brown prints dotted with white and clean-looking borders of narrow white stripes, a serviceable and acceptable style of dress, which can be always fresh and neat. A narrow edge of white cambric finishes the sacque and overskirt, and is faced up the wrong side instead of a hem. Such dresses come neatly made at $3, and answer for marketing and shopping errands near home.

FANCY APRONS

of large size, made of insertions and muslins, puffs set lengthwise, are applied as plastrons with dressy effect to the front of plain silks. The hip is fastened with knobs of striped ribbons in Roman colors, pink, olive, pale blue, gold and black, and the lower corners are caught to the skirt in the same way. Large fichus, a yard square of antique net, in fine square dots, frilled with the new point d'esprit, which has a finer, closer dot than Mechlin or Buton, add a becoming, old-time grace to house dresses. Opera throats and square necked dresses are filled with old-fashioned pleated kerchiefs of net, or with cross pullings of muslin, barred with embroidery. For evening or with silk dresses, the habit-shirt or guimpe is of silk muslin or gauze in light colors, and pleated. These kerchiefs give such a soft, modest effect to the dress that the simplest toilet does well to adopt them. A half square of net, hemmed an inch and a half wide, or of muslin with two inch ruffle with whipped edge worn about the neck is much cooler than a stiff collar and is easily kept fresh.

SMALL BOYS,

from six to 12 are dressed for Summer in easy fashion, in jacket and short trowsers of linen made in the plainest, neatest manner. No fancy braiding or binding is allowed, the pockets are plain and the garments of severe, but stylish cut, finished by machine stitching on the edge. Every day suits are of twilled unbleached linen, that comes at 25 cents a yard, three and a half yards making the suit. No vest is worn. The cambric shirt has a round collar, instead of the broad sailor ones worn so long, and has three inch pleats each side of the front. The shirt waist comes a fingers length below the waist band of the trowsers inside, to prevent straining and gaping with belt and buttons above. The striped is preferred to the plain unbleached linen. For best wear, nothing is in better style, or more conveniently kept in order than white duck suits, which are made just as plainly as the cheaper ones, the thick hollow pearl buttons giving a finish. The dress shirt is entirely of white linen, plainly made with stitched pleats back and front. A finer, white duck suit for a boy of eight costs $2.50, from good furnishing houses. Fine leghorn hats with low crown and slightly rolling brims are worn with these suits; and light gray and white or brown and ecru ribbed stockings, with low heeled shoes. Fancy linens, costing 20 cents a yard, have brown and blue mixed figures on white ground with the effect of cassimere. Newest and most stylish in fancy goods are the linens with a light blue cross-bar, looking very cool and fresh, suits of which, with the new belted blouse are $5.50. Blue sailor suits in flannel are always kept on hand for small souls smitten with admiration for "the merry, merry maiden and the tar," specially the tar. The trouble of dressing boys is reduced to its lowest, and the comfort to its highest, for no superfluous clothing is forced upon them. Well-bred boys went about the hotels and streets last month in the heat, in white linen shirt waists and duck trowsers of the finest, with evidently not so much as a gauze undershirt over their clean skins, proving that they had sensible mothers. Modesty and sensibleness were satisfied, and nothing more was considered.

For use, shirt waists of cheviot, a linen and cotton gingham in black and white patterns and the twilled linen trowsers answer the best pupose. The best cheviot is 25 cents a yard, soft and wearable. Creole linens in dark blue and white thread checks at the same price are made with kilted blouses for boys under seven years. The best mothers are not anxious to see their little boys in men's miniature. Frocks and kilts till seven; knee-trowsers and Knickerbockers till 12, are the rules from the Prince of Wales' family down.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANXIOUS MOTHER will find her queries answered above. Plain brown linen suits for boys are $1.75 to $2. Extra trowsers, 50 cents a pair, percale shirts, 50 and 75 cents; pleated linen shirts, last year's make, sell for $1.

M. A. B., IDLEWOOD.—Plain ecru damask tablecloths are from $1, for heavy, serviceable quality, to $2.50 for tolerably fine. The red damasks are high in proportion, as the dyeing is expensive. An all-red cloth, two yards square, is not less than $4.90. The postage on the ecru would be about 25 cents, on the red one, possibly 40. A neat castor of good style can be had for $5, but cannot be sent by mail, as the laws forbid sending glass in any shape, unless enclosed in tin. A pagoda hat will cost $1.50 at least. The brim is not wide. Blue and white straw hat is from 75 cents, in whole straw, to $1 and upward in different braids. It is singular that people think of risking millinery in the mails. I have been repeatedly asked to send straw hats by mail, and did so once, thinking a grown woman ought to know the risk she took, and as the express for the distance would equal the cost of her order, which she might naturally wish to save. It was carefully packed, but I have never heard of its fate, and would *not* advise any one to risk the experiment, with the tons of mail matter heaped in the postal cars. As said last week, I strictly decline taking farther shopping business.

M. W. L., IOWA.—An olive cashmere requires greenish-tinted flat pearl buttons, with shanks; a black cashmere, rose pearl, inlaid with Japanese figures in black and silver, though hand-made crochet buttons are in good style with fringe. The latter cost 65 cents a dozen; the pearl 85 cents, of good quality. The glove question is referred to the best authority in New York on the subject, and will be answered soon.

A. A. G., PULCHER, O.—A black silk fringe any way suitable for a dolman would not be less than 80 cents a yard. A handsome fringe would be $1.30. Mixed wool and silk fringes look well at less expense.

Correspondents from Busti, N. Y., Essex Co., Grass, and Cortland and Tompkins, Co., N. Y., who have sent information of places where low-priced board is to be obtained, are kindly thanked for their very useful favors, which are referred to the clergymen and others interested in fresh air work. As the benefit is assigned for none *but* the most respectable and desirable persons, entirely on an equality with the general class of summer boarders, yet whose circumstances make economy imperative, the apprehensions of one lady who hopes none but respectable persons would be sent, are entirely unnecessary. It is a benefit, but in no sense a charity, that is intended.

SHIRLEY DARE.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

Ewing's Opening Speech and Hendrick Wright's Committee—The Important Issue of State Sovereignty—The Two Missions—The Uneasiness About the Memphis Plague—Washington Health—The Sherman Boom.

Correspondence Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1879.

Gen. Ewing's opening speech did justice to his fame as a fluent, effective speaker, but it had this startling defect: it was bad for the country just in proportion as it was good for the party. It makes one think of the old hymn, beginning: "Hark, from the tombs a doleful sound!" Dark shadows of ruin floated through it and settled down on it, and it could hardly have been more doleful if it had come up from the plague-stricken district of Tennessee. In Wall street the men who growl are called *bears*, and the indications are that the leading purpose of the greenback Democracy is to *bear* the market; to cry hard times and to do what can be done to compel hard times. Their idea seems to be that prosperity would help the Republicans and that it would be better to have a continuance of hard times, if that continuance brought them into power.

Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, another crosker of the same school, was commissioned by Congress to travel about the country with his committee under the cloak of investigating the causes of hard times in order to find testimony which could help the party cry. The other day he opened his committee in Chicago where he expected to find ample material for *bearing the market;* but they don't croak in Chicago worth a cent. On the other hand he and his committee were confronted with a cloud of witnesses who declared that the country was doing first rate if Congress would only let it alone. Lyman J. Gage, the first witness regarded the present supply of money in the country *as ample.* He thought the turn in the tide of our prosperity took place about 18 months ago and that the present outlook was very favorable. He said it would be a mistake to repeal the National banking law. George Schneider, another prominent Chicagoan, testified that the volume of the currency was sufficient, and that the less Congress troubled themselves about the finances the better it would be for business. Charles Randolph, Secretary of the Board of Trade, stated it as his belief that there was not a City in the United States in a better condition than Chicago. Mr. Wright has evidently made a mistake. He should have pursued the beaten track of his predecessors and gone down to Louisiana with some drippings from Tilden's barrel. He can never get the grumblers that are necessary to his purpose in such a city as Chicago. Louisiana is the place if he wants to get *reform;* but his reliance should be on "strictly moral forces."

The increase of revenue at the Treasury concurs with these indications from Chicago. In 1878 the receipts from internal revenue were, in round numbers $111,000,000. During the year which closed with June last there was agitation about a reduction of duty on tobacco and the reduction was made towards the end of the year, but it not prevent the revenue from running up to about $119,000,000—nearly eight million more than the previous year. Such statements are not helpful to the political *bears,* who shut their eyes and blaze away.

The Democrats always expect to make an impression by a general party cry. The cry organized was *fraud,* but Mr. Tilden's frauds were so much greater than those charged on the Republicans that the cry did not thrive. So the cry of hard times has been substituted and now it begins to appear that the new cry is but little better than the old. We shall know more about it, however, as we advance. Meantime an issue has been raised in regard to the Confederate doctrine of States Rights which is more important than any mere party cry and which takes hold of the people in a tender place. This country came so near being wrecked by the teachings of Mr. Calhoun and other Southern leaders, in the interest of the slave institution, that the serious push made by Congress to revive these doctrines, has produced wide-spread alarm and given rise to very emphatic language by the different Republican State Conventions that have been held. Maine says: "This country is a Nation and not a confederacy of States"; Iowa says, "We declare that this is a Nation, not a confederacy of States; Ohio proclaims the "Unity of the Nation and the supremacy of the National Government"; Wisconsin affirms that "The Republic of the United States is a Nation, not a confederation of sovereign States"; and Pennsylvania follows with its ringing declaration that the "United States of America is a Nation, not a league."

It seems to be generally understood among Republicans, that the Confederate Brigadiers who now rule in Congress are bent on shaping the Government after that of the defunct Confederacy. Hence their revolt against all National supremacy; their bold efforts to nullify National laws, their resistance to National taxes, their spite against the army, and their deliberate attempt to break down the United States courts. They inaugurated the rebellion on about the same program, and the respectable Democrat who represented them in the Presidential chair folded his arms and let them go on quietly with their work because there was *no power in the Constitution to coerce a State.* The result was to show that there was abundant power in the *States* to coerce the General Government unless the General Government asserted its authority. But whether there is, or is not, any express power to coerce a State, there is *express power to coerce obedience to constitutional law;* and if a State interferes to prevent such obedience, its acts are just as unconstitutional as those of an individual, and its mandates can have no authority whatever with its people. And if, under such circumstances, its citizens resort to violence, they are as clearly guilty of a breach of law as the pirate or the smuggler. Here are the words of the Constitution:

This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof * * *shall be the supreme law of the land;* and the Judges *in every State shall be bound thereby*—anything in the constitution or laws of any State *to the contrary notwithstanding.*—Art. 6, Sec. 2.

If this means any thing at all, it means that constitutional Federal laws shall be binding on the people of the several States; that the Judges shall abide by them, that the officers shall execute them, and that no State action can have any effect against them. The interests of slavery demanded that the States should be supreme, that the Nation should keep its hands off, and that the "peculiar institution" should be above the law. Of course the old slave training remains; but the Constitution is construed by the United States Court, and the sword of the Government must be drawn to sustain its decisions. This question, which was so long conceded as being settled by the war, must be settled over again by the elections of this year and the next, and that fact adds greatly to the importance of those contests.

By the resignation of Mr. Welsh the English Mission is vacant, and by the resignation of Mr. Stoughton the Russian Mission is vacant. It is current here that Mr. Evarts brought the filling of these places before the Cabinet on Tuesday and that the tenor of the discussion indicates speedy action. It is believed that both will be filled from the Eastern States; but if Mr. Ramsey had not been already designated for the Cabinet he would probably have the offer of one of these places. Cortland Parker, of New Jersey, Hartranft and Grove of Pennsylvania, and others, are mentioned as sharing the favor of the Goverament, but it is always difficult to say beforehand exactly where lightning will strike.

There is a feeling of uneasiness here in regard to the Memphis plague, but as yet no case has occurred. You have noticed that there are insulated cases in all the large Cities, and its early appearance at Memphis and its probable diffusion by refugees, naturally cause some anxiety. **Under these circumstances the dispatch** announcing the appearance of the cholera in Iowa and the fatal character of the disease thus suddenly appearing, suggest that there is something in the season predisposing to these epidemic scourges. The best protection seems to be great care as regards cleanliness and great temperance in eating and drinking. The effect on the prosperity of Memphis must be injurious. Thus far the yellow fever has not been so fatal as last year, the deaths being just one to three. There have been 164 cases and 55 deaths.

Washington appears to be unusually healthy, and as yet without any prevailing disease. The season has been in general cooler than usual, with occasional terms of very intense heat. The thermometer has been several times above 100, and on one day went up to 104. The season has also been one of unusual drought. But the charm was broken on Saturday, and, since then, we have had small showers, so that the ground is pretty thoroughly wet.

Mr. Sherman makes a good impression as a Presidential candidate, and the fact that he is particularly strong in the two pivotal States—Ohio and New York—gives him a prestige in other States, and the Sherman boom is a solid fact. But the country cannot afford to make any mistake at the next election, and I am, therefore, glad to see that none of the candidates are pushing their interests through the party machinery. The conflict is still a year away.

BUCKEYE.

WASHINGTON.

The Attempt to Blackmail Consul Sprague—A National Cemetery in the Custer Battle-field.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Consul Sprague, of Gibraltar, communicates to the Department of State the particulars of the attempt to extort money from him. On the 9th of July the Consul received an anonymous letter, purporting to be from six men, demanding a loan of $3,000. The letter goes into all details of conveying the money to the conspirators, and threatens death to the Consul and his family in case of failure to deposit the money in the designated place. The whole affair is arranged in the most circumstantial manner, and bears marks of practiced hands. The Consul notified the police and detectives. On the 12th of July, the day for depositing the money having passed, another letter more threatening, but reducing the amount to $600, was received. In this letter the brigands showed they were cognizant of all that had taken place since the receipt of the first letter, the mouements of the Consul and family and of the police. Mr. Sprague has laid the whole matter before the American Minister at Madrid.

The Custer battle-field on the Little Big Horn is to be made a National Cemetery.

"Laugh and Grow Fat."

This ancient bit of advice is well enough for "spare" people, but how about those that are already too fat? What is to become of them? Sit still, and I'll tell you. After many experiments, extending through months of patient investigation and toil, the celebrated analytical chemist, J. C. Allen, has perfected and given to the world Allen's Anti-Fat. This far in several hundred cases this great remedy has never failed to reduce a corpulent person from three to six pounds per week. It is perfectly harmless and positively efficient. Sold by druggists.

You Can Be Happy

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors and humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—believe it. See "Proverbs" in another column.

THE CINCINNATI INVESTIGATION.

Further Testimony Before the Congressional Committee—How the Democrats Manufactured Lying Affidavits.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—The first witness before the Congressional Investigating Committee this morning was South Harris, who had made affidavit as to the frauds. Harris testified: "I did not say I saw Francis with 15 men on election day. Had no conversation with any of them." Mr. Brown here read Harris's affidavit, wherein he stated that he had talked with some of them. Witness said that there were statements in the affidavit which he did not make. Mr. Brown read other portions. Witness denied making the statements read. He said: "Shay put in things I did not authorize him to put in." Mr. Brown then read nearly every statement in the affidavit. Harris denied making the majority of them. Morris Mooney appears in the affidavit several times as telling Harris that the Francis party were repeaters. Witness positively denied ever saying a word about Mooney. Had not seen him for 10 years. Did not read the affidavit after Shay wrote it.

Patrick Eolan, City Marshal of Covington, Ky., testified as to the character of certain Kentuckians who were alleged to have been brought from Covington by Francis. Some were of pretty good character, others rather dubious.

Mr. Campbell here stated to the committee that one witness, Chas. Hayman, had just been arrested on a capias from the prosecuting attorney. Mr. Campbell said that Mr. Wright had gone out of the room just previous to the arrest. He asserted that the arrest wrs made to get the witness out of the way.

Mr. Conger said: "All this seems to be only for dramatic effect. The witness ought to go. There ought not to be any conflict here in Ohio between the authority of the United States and the State."

Hayman was arrested for rape.

John A. Goodson testified as to the character of the Kentuckians brought over by Francis. He gave the majority rather a good character.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—The Congressional investigation. George Washington Taylor, Democratic, testified that he was employed in Ellis's Tobacco factory. One hundred and thirty hands, Lived in the first district. Every one voted for Butterworth, and worked for Butterworth outside the factory, Also, received $25 from Butterworth after the election; received from employes $100 before the election for campaign purposes. This $100 was not given to me as coming from Butterworth. Did not buy a vote with any of it. Don't know of a single cent used to corrupt voters. My employer told the men to vote for whom they pleased, but preferred they should vote for Butterworth. No one feared a discharge for not doing so. Our employer requested us to vote for Sayler in 1876. I was docked $16 for absence election week. I got nearly all the hands to vote for Sayler in 1876. We all liked Butterworth, and would vote for him tomorrow. Was given $25 for work for Banning in 1876. Was to receive $75. Did not expect Butterworth to give me any money.

A. R. Cunningham, Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee, testified that the money was sent to different wards. Don't know how much think we had $6,000 or $8,000 and out of that we cleared up old debts of the former Commissions. Nearly the whole of it was raised from assessments of candidates. Think Drew refused to pay all of his assessments. Mr. Butterworth and Mr. Young also refused. Butterworth was assessed $1,500; $100 was paid in, don't know who by; my impression is that Butterworth paid nothing. I think the duty of employing men from Kentucky to watch the polls was intrusted to Mr. Critchell. It was the opinion of the Committee that repeating had been done by parties from over the river on several previous occasions; don't know where Butterworth's funds came from; no one told me Mr. Gerard had brought or given Mr. Butterworth money; I asked Eugene Hale if he brought money from Washington for the Committee; he said no, they had none to bring.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—Before the Congressional Investigating Committee this afternoon, Col. A. E. Jones, was the first witness called. He testified that he was a candidate on the National ticket for Congress in the First District last Fall. He had no help from Mr. Sayler. James O'Conner, the next witness, testified that he met Mr. Butterworth at his office before the election, but received no money from him nor from anybody else for his services at the election. Francis Johnson, the next witness, testified that he never saw Butterworth pay any money to any person. Sayler was not popular in his Ward, and Butterworth was gaining ground, when Sayler's friends made an effort to recover their lost ground.

Mr. Pugh here apologized to the Committee for bringing this witness before them. He understood that Mr. Johnson had been in possession of valuable information, but was satisfied now that he had not.

John Ambrose testified that he was a Democrat, but not an active politician. Was at the first precinct polls in the First Ward on election day. He knew that $50 was left with Mr. Richard, corner Eighth and Culvert, and $40 of this was spent at the first precinct. Witness got $10 and three others got the same amount. His sympathies were with the Democratic party, but he was opposed to Sayler, thinking him too lazy, and witness sympathized with Butterworth. Had a talk with Pat Dooley, who also got $10 for working for Butterworth. Dooley talked sometimes for Sayler and sometimes for Butterworth, and witness did not know how he stood. Before the election Mr. Hoffer told me that $50 had been sent to my precinct for Mr. Butterworth, and witness answered "all right." Witness said he voted for Sayler, and Dooley did too. Witness also received money from Sayler and his friends, $25 altogether. Got the same amount from Butterworth. Sayler gave Dooley and witness $20 at one time, and Dooley got $10 from him at another time. A man named Murray also got $10 from Sayler, and Tom Finnegan also got $10 from him. Witness met Arthur Duffy the night before election, and he told witness that if Sayler didn't "come down" he would fix him next day. Witness met Eph. Holland, who said there was money in "fixing" the tickets, and we might as well have it as anybody else. Question by Gen. Brown—What tickets were to be fixed?

Witness—Democratic tickets. Holland said we would hold the tickets until the money came down from Democratic headquarters.

Gen. Brown—Did the money come down?

Witness—You better believe it did.

Gen. Brown—Who did Holland work for on election day?

Witness—Well, I saw him grab a lot of Democratic tickets and throw them away, and then he would go over and grab a lot of tickets from a Republican and get away with them. Continuing, the witness said he thought Holland worked for Butterworth. Witness said that the first money he received was from Butterworth, then he got $25 from Sayler, and $10 from Butterworth after election. Dooley was a member of the Democratic Executive Committee. Duffy told witness that he had paid Sayler's assessment in the campaign, and it had not been paid back to him. If Sayler did not come down, he, Duffy, would fix him. Witness said that Duffy is Holland's first lieutenant or "good man Friday." Next day witness met Holland and he wanted witness to "fire" the Democratic tickets. Witness thought some of the tickets had Butterworth's name on. Witness knew of $50 being distributed in his ward for the Democratic ticket. He saw a man named Wallace with $50, who gave a few quarters to a man named Taylor, and Taylor gave witness and one Murphy four quarters. Wallace was working for Butterworth.

Charles F. Hayman testified that he was now a member of the City Republican Executive Committee, and was a Deputy Marshal last Fall. Received $5 for such service. Witness is acquainted with James Francis, of Covington; witness went over to Covington to talk with Francis about repeaters. Had spoken with Capt. Ruffin, Channing Richards, one of Richards's assistants, Parker Dixon, Councilman Cox, Mr. Campbell and S. W. Hoffman about it. In Covington he saw Francis and Edwards and Jerry Reed about persons coming over here to testify before the Committee. Witness found no one over there who had voted illegally on this side of the river.

At the close of this testimony the Committee adjourned till this morning.

HONEST MONEY.

What a Leading Ohio Democrat Thinks of the Financial Situation.

The following extracts are taken from an address on the finance question recently delivered by Virgil P. Kline, of Cleveland, Ohio.

THE QUESTION OF CONSTITUTIONALITY.

My objections to it are:

First—The Supreme Court of the United States barely held the legal tender act constitutional as a war measure; every Democratic Judge on the bench dissented and held what Democrats, and Whigs and Republicans had always, before the war, with the votes decided that the Constitution conferred upon Congress no power to declare anything but gold and silver a legal tender.

The amount of the national bank notes now outstanding is over $325,000,000. Our party proposes to retire these, and in their place, in a time of profound peace, issue an equal amount of legal tenders.

Any person of any reading on the subject knows that this scheme would be unconstitutional, and could not even be voted for by a member of Congress who respects his oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

I know that a technical point may be made here, that if Congress has the power to make notes a legal tender at one time, it has at all times, and that Congress is the judge of the degree of necessity that justifies their issue. But it must be remembered that according to the reasoning of the Court, a *necessity* must exist. Does war alone constitute such a necessity? Not nécessarily, but war was the necessity that justified the present greenbacks. *Any condition of things* so increasing the national expenses that the necessary revenue to meet them cannot be raised by either taxation or the ordinary methods of borrowing, would, according to the reasoning of the Court, constitute such a necessity, and justify such an issue of legal tender notes.

THE OBLIGATION OF VOLUNTARY LEGAL LIMITATION.

Second—By the act of June 30, 1864, it was provided "that the total amount of United States notes issued, *or to be issued,* should never exceed $400,000,000, and such additional sum, not exceeding $50,000,000 as may be temporarily required for the redemption of temporary loans." The limitation thus made upon the volume of the greenback gave them an enhanced value in the hands of the Government, increased their purchasing power, and took from the citizen whose property or labor it compelled him to exchange therefor just the additional value this limitation upon the volume of the greenbacks gave them.

Would the Democratic party of Ohio ask the Government to break faith with the public creditor, who, by reason of the legal tender quality of the greenback had no choice but to become a creditor, if the Government wished his property or his service? It matters not that the greenbacks may have long since passed out of the hands of the party to whom the Government originally paid them. They have passed from hand to hand every day since, and they are held now with the faith of the Nation pledged behind them, that the total amount *to be issued* shall never exceed $400,000,000.

If the party should surmount the first objection and find the Supreme Court ready to pronounce a further issue of greenbacks in time of peace constitutional, would not the same court still find reason for an adverse decision to its plan, in the fact that Congress, having once limited the issue of greenbacks and obtained enhanced credit thereby, was estopped in justice and equity from further increasing the volume?

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION.

Third—The greenbacks are exempt from all State or municipal taxation. The Supreme Court of the United States, more than 50 years ago, in a decision, the wisdom of which no intelligent man ever questioned, decided that no Government securities could be taxed.

The obvious reason for the decision of the Supreme Court that no State or municipality could lay taxes upon Government securities is, that by so doing, the power of the general Government to borrow money and give its note or bond therefor, might, by a hostile State, be taxed out of existence. Chief Justice Marshall therefore, half a century ago, decided that to allow a State to tax Government bonds might destroy the ability of the nation to borrow. Its free Greenbacks have been decided to come within the same exemption.

The National Banks pay to the General Government and the States annually over $16,000,000.

One of the serious and justly serious complaints of the times, is, that capital so really slips into greenbacks just before the assessment comes round, and thereby avoids its burden of taxation. The Democratic plan would not only throw the burden now borne by National Banks upon other already over taxed property, but insure for all future time a Government currency, exempt from taxation in which capital might conveniently hide itself and escape its share of public burdens.

THE BANK QUESTION.

If the National Banks are abolished and the currency turned over to Congress to fix and manage, so great will prove the difficulty, inconvenience and uncertainty that the country will turn to the old State bank system for relief. Indeed the Democracy of some of the Southern States have already coupled with their demand for the destruction of the National Banks, a demand for the repeal of that law taxing the old State bank circulation. I refer to the platforms of the Democracy of Texas and Louisiana adopted in 1878. That means a return to the defective system that existed before the war, with its small bills, its scanty reserves, its insecurity, its expansions and contractions, followed by panics and sufferings.

THE "HARD MONEY" RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Seventh.—The Democratic party has always been, at least intentionally, a hard money party. It was Jefferson, the founder of Democracy, who said: "That the trifling economy of paper as a cheaper medium, or its convenience for transmission, weighs nothing in opposition to the advantages of the precious metals; that it is liable to be abused in every country in which it is permitted."

At our convention in 1872, the National Democratic party resolved in favor of a return to specie payment at the earliest possible moment. In 1876, at St. Louis, we denounced the Republican party for its failure in bringing about resumption up to that date. Our leaders have repeatedly denounced the present resumption act, because among other things, it apparently left the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to re-issue redeemed greenbacks an open one. We said that gave him a dangerous option. We said his measures were not adequate to begin and maintain resumption

WHAT KEEPS BONDS AND CURRENCY AT PAR—THE PUBLIC FAITH.

I admit that as long as our present volume of greedbacks is not increased; and the present redemption fund of coin is maintained; and the law giving the Secretary of the Treasury power to sell bonds payable both principal and interest in coin, is likewise maintained, there is no probability of depreciation and fluctuation, and the country is safe from the evils always inflicted by such fluctuation. The Government maintains its integrity so long as it makes ample provision for redemption and promptly redeems all the notes presented for redemption. If the citizens upon whom they were originally forced do not desire payment, that is their own business. And they can keep and use the notes which will doubtless remain at par so long as the present laws are maintained. But the fact that greenbacks are at par, with the volume so rigidly limited in amount; with so large a fund of coin held in reserve expressly for their redemption, and with the Secretary authorized to increase that fund to any extent, is no ground for the belief that they would remain at par if the amount were liable to indefinite increase, the redemption fund abolished, and the power to maintain it repealed. On the contrary, if such a course did not result in depreciation and fluctuation with all their inevitable attendant evils, it would be an exception to every experience of mankind with irredeemable paper money.

I call the attention of my fellow Democrats to the fact that it has always been good Democratic doctrine, to say that the principal duty of the Government is to keep the peace, coin money, gold and silver, and collect such revenues as will support itself in the most economical way, in such manner as shall be least burdensome to any one industry and fairest to all; with ample power of police and military to enforce its laws and protect itself. That it is no more a part of the business of the Government to furnish money than to furnish labor to the unemployed, or to regulate by statute the value of labor or any of its products.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The whole subject may be summarized as follows:

First—Every experiment with paper money issued by any Government except our present one, has ended in repudiation and general bankruptcy. Our present greenbacks are an exception only because of the limitation of the quantity and the known intention and ability of the Government to redeem them. To exceed the limit now fixed by law would be a violation of public faith and would unquestionably be followed by depreciation and the risk of repudiation and general bankruptcy.

Second—From the organization of our Government till within the last few years, the policy of a currency consisting of paper issued by authority of Government, was held in universal abhorrence. No statesman, jurist, or student of political economy of any eminence, can be quoted in favor of such a system. *All* the eminent and honored statesmen of our past history are squarely on the record against such a policy.

Third—The Democratic party was from its organization until within the past five years, the special champion of "hard money." It opposed the issue of "greenbacks" during the war; it demanded a return to specie payments at the close of the war, and continued to demand such return until after the passage of the resumption act of 1875. Its leading men held the issue to be unconstitutional when it was made and all the Democratic members of the Supreme Court held the act under which greenbacks were issued to be unconstitutional and the policy to be dangerous, when the "legal tender" case was finally decided.

Fourth—The business of the country is unquestionably reviving under the influences of an unfluctuating standard of value and medium of payments brought back by the present parity between paper and coin. So long as that standard and medium is maintained, no one fears to invest capital and embark in enterprise. But if we are to break down resumption millions of capital will be hoarded, for safety by the timid, and millions more will be withdrawn from productive industry to be used in the gambling speculations of the gold room which will begin as soon as the margin between specie and paper is reopened by the depreciation sure to follow a new issue of Government currency.

Fifth.—The doctrine that Government issue all the currency of the country, is not true Democratic doctrine. It was foisted on to the party in this State in 1875, by political trimmers who thought to take advantage of the temporary distress in the country, and carry themselves into power at the cost of sacrificing both principle and consistency, and proposing a new financial policy directly opposed to the entire record and all the traditions of the party.

Sixth—If this course is persisted in it will result in a split in the national Democratic party and its defeat next year. Thousands of Democrats cannot be induced to support the party of their choice if it adopts a policy that they believe ruinous to the industries of the country. It is time to teach party managers to study not only what seems to be politically expedient, but what is right—the right is always expedient.

KENTUCKY CROPS.

Wheat Excellent—Other Crops Pretty Much Failures.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 4.—The report of the State Commissioner of Agriculture, just issued, says that correspondence from all parts of the State speak despondingly and despairingly of anything like a full corn crop. Their reports were written in most cases just before the recent rains. That seems to have been satisfactory throughout the State. The wheat crop has been extraordinary in both quality and yield. We regret that we have no date at hand from which we can approximate the acreage in the State, nor have we any means from which to form anything approaching the aggregate crop in the State. The acreage we gather from our correspondent, and of course each only speaks for his locality, is from eight to 10 per cent. above that of last year. To reach a comparison as to the aggregate yield between this and last year, basing our conclusions upon the estimates of our correspondents, we should place it at from 15 to 20 per cent. above. Most of our correspondents place the crops in their respective Counties at from five to 25 per cent. above an average. All speak of the crop as being unusually fine in yield and quality.

The reports from the tobacco producing districts are far from being satisfactory. The crop has been affected in various ways by the recurring drouths. For a want of suitable seasons for the setting, ground prepared with a view to a crop had to be utilized in other ways. In some cases the plants perished after setting on account of the drouth following, and where a stand was secured the plants have been to some degree checked in their growth, and scorched by the hot, dry weather. None of our correspondents estimates at above 75 per cent. the incoming crop. The opinions expressed, however, are that from the care and pains taken in the culture where a stand was a superior article will be made.

There cannot be more than a short half crop of apples. Those that survived the winter and spring freezes are of a defective quality.

The pear crop is an awful one, and generally the fruit is perfect. Peaches are a total failure, and the grapes cannot be rated above the fourth of a crop.

Taking a view of the whole situation, the prospect for the Kentucky farmers is not very cheering. With the failure of the hay crop, the possible failure to some extent of the corn crop, with no grass, and winter coming, the future is not as bright as it might be.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The following is the public debt statement:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 283,681,350
Five per cent. bonds	568,140,350
Four and one half per cent. bonds	250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	734,732,750
Refunding certificates	6,068,250
Navy pension fund	14,000,000
Total coin bonds	$1,796,912,800
Matured debt	78,737,550
Legal tenders	346,742,481
Certificates of deposit	49,330,000
Fractional currency	15,814,823
Gold and silver certificates	18,024,550
Total without interest	$ 430,913,854
Total debt	2,226,564,204
Total interest	$ 19,634,609
Cash in Treasury	292,900,273
Debt, less cash in Treasury	2,083,198,600
Increase during July	6,099,344
Current liabilities—	
Interest due and unpaid	4,891,692
Debt on which interest has ceased	78,737,550
Interest thereon	2,671,234
Gold and silver certificates	18,024,550
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	49,330,000
Cash balance available Aug. 1, '79	138,338,335
Total	$ 292,900,273
Available assets—	
Cash in the Treasury	292,900,273
Bonds issued to Pacific R. R. Co., interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117
Interest paid by the U. S.	43,712,450
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	12,590,053
Balance of interest paid by U. S.	31,116,397

More Chicago Wisdom!

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The Congressional Labor Committee to-day heard William Stewart, wholesale grocer. He thought the country was in a fine condition, and especially the Northwest. He thought there was money enough in the Northwest. The only thing that would hinder the prosperity of the country was abundant money.

Chairman Wright—Don't you know that $400,000,000 are locked in the United States Treas

The Household.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this Department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write Household Department on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Post Office address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

From Shirley Dare.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I owe my only vacation this Summer or this year to a kind accident which makes me prisoner to my easy chair, under peremptory orders from the doctor not to set foot on the floor. I can almost thank the mosquites who roused me to the midnight raid, which broke the glass, which cut the foot, which hurt the nerve, which lays me up I don't know how long. And as there are no trips to town, or correspondent's explorations for something to write about, no housekeeping or preserving or gardening or machine work allowed, there are long days for sewing, and bringing up arrears in writing. No one who doesn't lead a busy crowded life can know the sense of rest that takes possession of one, in having the burden of effort taken off our shoulders, and sitting between sweet sunrise and red evening, between shady latticces in the way of the breeze, where I can look out as the mignonette and sleepy white phlox, and the smoke-blue hills, which wall out the world, and work at those bits of projects kept for a year or two. Time to go over one's scrap and soft receipts, laying aside some for BLADE queries, time to darn one's stockings with finish that contradicts the libel of Bouricault's mother that a darn is premeditated ugliness, to sew on the boy's outfit and fill the sofa cover, and make some lace and set up knitting, and ravel out some of the stockings that have come home from experienced knitters utterly unwearable, and now, after a cheery handful of letters from BLADE readers, twice welcome in this leisure to enjoy them, to answer the questions they send.

Mrs. H., of Sparta, Mrs. E. T. B.—The cold water soap was used in New England eight years ago, but I have never found any in New York, or been able to hear of a maker. It certainly was excellent, cleaning clothes perfectly in tepid water without boiling. Perhaps, like many other things delightful to a housekeeper, it was crowded out of the market because it was too good. But if it is still made the BLADE people are going to have it. Perhaps some Massachusetts reader will know more about it.

E. A. W., Kansas.—The white, hard specks which appear about the eyes and forehead, oftenest on dark faces, proceed from an unhealthy state of the liver and its secretions, and are cured by pricking with a needle, and pressing out the hardened matter within, then touching with a drop of dilute carbolic acid, one teaspoonful to a pint of water, reduced if it smarts, till it produces but slight irritation. The acid varies so much in strength, it is not easy to direct its proportions. Bottle and use as a face-wash, allowing it to dry on the skin, and take treatment for obstruction of the liver.

M. H., Pleasant Plains.—There is nothing that can be recommended with safety to turn dark hair light, and it would not be worth while to change it, now that brunettes are again popularly admired. It is estimated that a book of 250 pages, fairly printed and bound, would cost 40 to 50 cents a copy, for a small edition of not over 400. Of course this is much more expensive than a large edition would be. The cost of "getting it on the market," advertising, etc., would materially add to this estimate.

EDITH LONGMONT.—A real point lace jabot cannot be had for less than $8, a duchesse lace one will cost $5. A full length tie of medium width in duchesse, $10, and not less than $15 in point. Small cravat ends in duchesse and in round point, about four inches wide by one and a half inches deep are sold for $2, and a pretty scarf in real Mechlin or Valenciennes will be much better style for the money than any low-priced point. Large dotted net fichus, edged with real lace, are more fashionable than the scarfs, and cost from $5 upward. The corsets sold as glove-fitting of various makes give the best figure. For summer, the open-work corsets sold for $1.50 are cool and comfortable. The simplest recipe for cold cream is to melt in any amount of almond or pure olive oil a little more than one-eighth as much white wax, and perfume with one drop of bergamot oil, stirring well while melting. I have had very little experience in the use of face powders, but an English lady's maid gave directions to put glycerine on the face first and wipe off, leaving a damp surface to which the powder would cling without falling off. Prepared chalk crushed and fine worked in wet linen before using, is as harmless as any face powder.

SHIRLEY DARE.

Bits.

Will Craig—oh, Will! I judged you were so old you needed a wife to care for you, else, in my extreme verdancy, I might have written you, provided I did not write Mrs. before my name and that "husband of mine," wherever he is at present, would not object. You must not tell anybody I am not Miss, it is a secret, told only to you on account of your confidence to me in your last. I know your heart is "clean broken to bits" at the fact, but you know "The best laid plans," etc. Of course if I'd seen you first, but—Girls, here's to white hands again. Scour hands in corn meal with a bit of oxalic acid dissolved in it; use soft water or soften hard water with ammonia; then put the meal on your hands quite thick and give them a sulphur bath by putting sulphur on hot coals and smoking the hands in it. This will take off sunburn. Milliners bleach hats that way very often.

Borax pulverized and sifted on animals that have the "Daisy flea" on them, is good also; to put on one's clothes, if the little pests bother you.

If your irons are rusty, put them in kerosene over night, wipe off the oil and polish with emery paper. To keep butter bowl, ladle and print white, scour with salt instead of sand. To those who have neither cellar or spring house to keep milk, put your cream jar in a tub of cold water and change the water frequently. To soften hard water for washing, soak a barrel of it in the evening and by morning the lime and impurities will be at the bottom of the barrel.

To those who by letter have inquired about methods of opening school, I would say different schools require different methods. Suit your manner to the grade and capacity of your school. One good way is to call a few minutes earlier and read a chapter from an interesting, instructive book suited to their years; or have a new song or drill, something for them to find out. Aim to have some new thing and they'll be sure to come. While attending school at Indiana State Normal in Pennsylvania, I had the A junior class in the Model School. Those classes have a new teacher every three months, experienced, inexperienced, wise and otherwise. Of course they try a teacher thoroughly, and if he or she is of the right mettle he will find good material and warm, loving hearts. However, this class had a gift all its own of being peculiarly trying. The first day they were very noisy, and pleaded for a story. I told them if good lessons and quiet behavior crowned next day's recitations they should have a story. Next day, the first question as I met them in the class room was, "Have you a story?" "Yes, on the conditions." They were quiet as mice and lessons perfect. Next day, ditto. Third day, noisy, poor lessons, consequently no story. Fourth day, order and knowledge, so at the close of that recitation period I told them I had a story with a point in it, and wanted to know who could find it first. Then I told them of a little boy whose father promised him a gold dollar if he'd do a certain piece of work on Saturday. The boy spent all forenoon at the work, and accomplished it. His father paid him, remarking that as he did it so well he might perform that same work every Saturday for nothing. One after another the eyes sparkled, the cheeks dimpled, until brimful of laugh at the way they were trapped, merry peals of laughter rang through the room, and they confessed that if for a story they could be good, they could behave without it. After that my class was as near perfect as a class could be, though I occasionally told them stories to reward them. Such trifling things do much good. While at the same school we had lively discussions in our "theory of teaching" class. I think we had some born lawyers for we dearly loved to argue.

One day the question of Government was discussed, for the second time our Professor differed with me, usually we agreed, but he had not agreed with me on Compulsory Education and I thought I must make up. He said a "few rules were needed, such as for leaving grounds etc. No one rule was enough for any school—Do right." "Well, suppose a boy wished to chew tobacco; his father chewed it; the clergyman chewed it, I certainly would not dare to condemn them before the child." "No, but every child has its fights, and no pupil dare do that which is offensive, disgusting or sickening to another, or that tends to soil the floor of the room. He infringes on their rights when he covers the floor with the juice of the filthy weed, hence he does wrong and violates the rule." After almost eight years of teaching among all classes, high, low, rich, poor, black and white, I have found no case that could not be brought under that rule. Besides, it inculcates the principle of right and hatred of wrong, and when the tempter comes to them, when teacher or parent is far away, detection and punishment not probable, then the good work is apparent. Try it.

Shirley Dare, I have just visited some silk worms. The Russians here are raising them to sell, or rather the silk. If you wish it, I will give you some information as to their habits and care. I am told there is a large silk velvet factory in Eastern Kansas, but do not know for a fact. I think silk culture will finally be the work of most Kansas, for the country seems to be better for that than aught else. What with hail, cyclone, grasshoppers and drouth, farming is a myth; but, as a neighbor remarked, "Yes, Kansas is a good place for all kinds of bugs." Silk worms may flourish.

WOODMOSS.

Leslie, Kan.

Home Amusements.

If you wish to keep your own heart fresh and your children bright and loving, provide an abundance of home amusement in which you freely participate. There is nothing that gives such zest to children's sport as to have mother and father play with them. Do not think it beneath your dignity to crawl on all fours, and be the elephant in a show, or the engine in a line of steam cars, or horse with tiny clinging arms for bridles and your shoulders for saddles. Remember that childhood comes but once, and *that once* is the seedtime of the lives of future men and women. Let a child have a pleasant home and a kind father and mother, and we may safely say, that child will never stray very far from the fold. Take the little ones to the woods. It will be some trouble to put up dinners and get ready, but, oh! you will be amply repaid by the gleeful shouts and perfect abandon of your treasures when they find themselves encamped for a whole day under God green, glorious trees. Nature is man's best teacher, and how easy it is to instill into the child's mind that the same God who made the beautiful trees, and sky and brooks, watches over them by day and by night, hears every untruth they utter, takes note of every good deed, and loves each one of them as only the Heavenly Father can love. Such opportunities should never be lost for their minds are very susceptible, and you may engraft a truth thereon as easily as an untruth, and what is learned in this manner is never forgotten. One of the most agreeable of home pastimes is the cultivation of the soil. Give them a garden plot, if it be not more than six feet square, and encourage them to sow seeds, garden or flower, as their tastes may dictate. How eagerly will they watch for the first appearance of the plant-life, and how assiduously will they weed, water and tend their favorite garden. This gives more than pleasure. Health and contentment are blessings no money can buy. The long winter evenings afford time for a series of home amusements for the older ones, which may be useful as well as entertaining. One of the best is the scrap-book. It creates a taste for reading, and encourages them to read and remember the good in literature and discard the worthless and bad.

I know what you would say, "It makes such a dirt and I hav'n't time to clean up after them." But there is no necessity in your doing it, mothers make themselves a great amount of unnecessary work, following after children and cleaning up the litter. Teach them to do it themselves. When the pieces have been selected and neatly pasted in the book; have them gather up all scraps of loose paper, and all else they may have strewn about. They will soon consider it necessary that the room floor and table, be left as neat as found. Try it and be convinced. Do not send your girls to the neighbors and your boys to the streets, but keep them with you, sympathize in their sorrow and rejoice in their joy. Assure them of your hearty co-operation in all they undertake and they will grow up loving and blessing you and those early lessons and plays, those quiet home amusements, useful and pleasant, will leave their impress on hearts that in after years will call you blessed.

OLA REED MCCHRISTIE.

Corporal Punishment in School.

The BLADE of July 10th contained an article entitled, "Whipping Not Necessary," in which the writer, after giving his reasons, says: "We don't think that corporal punishment is necessary."

Our experience leads us to a different conclusion. We realize fully the importance of a teacher being acquainted with the dispositions of his pupils, and we believe that, in some cases, he will be led by that knowledge to inflict bodily punishment.

A teacher may be employed for years in the same school, yet he has not always the same pupils, and in this ever-changing process there is a possibility of his getting charge of pupils who are willfully disobedient, and who can be led to a right course of conduct only by the use of the birch.

It is necessary in school to have laws "commanding what is right and prohibiting what is wrong," and it is the duty of the teacher to see that these laws are obeyed. But, in the first place, in order that he may successfully carry out his plans and attain the ends for which the school is designed, it is important that a right understanding and a feeling of mutual interest exist between himself and the parents.

The teachers should generally consult the parents, and present the case to *them*, before resorting to any harsh measures, and if they express a desire that he should proceed as he thinks best, he should gratify that desire by soundly "birching" their children, if no other remedy will meet the requirements of the case. A teacher should be mild, patient, courteous and firm, and in administering any kind of punishment he should manifest feelings of regret and sorrow that it was necessary to perform so unpleasant a duty. If such a course is pursued, the pupils must acknowledge the consistency of the teacher, and instead of being more refractory, be led to a right course of conduct.

The class of pupils referred to in the article above mentioned, as those who should be passed over to the parents or trustees, need the enlightening influence of an education the most. If allowed to grow up without an education, they are likely to become criminals, but if kept under control until old enough to realize their duties to themselves and their associates, they will probably become worthy citizens. We have much faith in the conquering influence of love, and believe it should be relied on as the great incentive to right action; but when its virtue is of no avail do not turn the pupil over to the Trustee if you can "birch" him.

We ordinarily succeed in getting the work of the school done, and of preventing disorder, by creating a good "public sentiment" and establishing habits of industry at the beginning of the term.

HOOSIER TEACHER.

"The Soul More Than Meat."

I think that one thing people now-a-days are in danger of forgetting is that they have souls that are at least as important as their bodies. While it is interesting and, in view of what is so often said in regard to the domestic capabilities of girls of the present day, very encouraging to read the letters of those precocious young housekeepers who have enumerated in the Household the things they can do, I, for one, wish that some of the intelligent girls who read the BLADE would give their different ways of keeping a due balance between their inner and outer lives; to reconcile which a wise man said, is the work of a lifetime. Housekeeping and home making are very important; but if all our time is given to the keeping of our earthly houses what will we do when we reach those heavenly mansions not made with hands, where, it is to be hoped, there will be no cooking, sweeping, and endless dish-washing. I know by experience, how hard it is to combine housework with any kind of mental improvement; for; as eldest daughter in a large family, with an invalid mother my time is fully occupied, and it seems impossible to count upon a leisure hour in advance. And then comes the thought, Is it right to sacrifice all one's soul-culture for the most pressing demands on one's time and attention. Will some of the wise ones of the Household give an opinion on this and the best way of doing anything satisfactorily with home study?

PENELOPE DEANE.

Has Recipes Enough.

Hurrah! how gladly I toss my garden sunbonnet for Jessamine. Surely, every member of the Household will, upon sober second thought, endorse her words, especially those, "For pity's sake, don't ask the Household to be given over to affairs of the stomach." I believe I know how to cook all I have to cook, and if I don't, the appetite is of less importance than very many other things demanding a woman's attention, for besides causing dyspepsia, it is wasting precious time serving up rich and rare dishes—time which might be better employed than catering to and pampering the appetite. In regard to women voting, I say give her the ballot or do not compel her with the law she has no voice in making to set something which she can probably ill spare to meet her taxes, silly pated young men supported by a devoted mother and sisters march up to the box and deposit their vote, knowing little and caring less whether they have done what was best and right, but they have voted and think it—well, I was going to say *smart*. But I leave this subject, it is inexhaustible.

Young Bach, take Aunt P's word and make a home before taking a wife. If young Bach is not stronghearted and brave enough to do so without sacrificing to hardships the interest and happiness of "a loving wife to make the path of life pleasant as he labors to procure a home," I am afraid he would not make a good husband if he had both wife and home.

ROSELLA BROWN.

Sorrel for Cancer.

I comply with the request how to use the sorrel for cancer: sheep sorrel has a small stem with three heart-shaped leaves on the top, then a stalk comes in the middle of those leaves with a small bloom: To use it green put a dish two-thirds full of water, let it stand one hour then mash to get the strength, drink one quart daily. To dry put it in the shade and dry the same as sage, put it in paper sacks for future use. Now, or between this and frost is the time to gather; use the dry the same as the green only steep in hot water. For a sore, use a poultice made by soaking the sorrel in warm water till soft, change often. To make a salve take a gallon porcelain kettle fill two-thirds full of sorrel, then fill the kettle with water boil down to a strong ooze, take out the sorrel, put in half a pound of fresh butter or lard let it simmer over a slow fire, not to burn, put in a lump of rosin the size of a hen egg, when the water is all out drain out the oil. Sorrel prepared in that way will cure scrofula as well as cancer. I know whereof I affirm as I have seen it tried and cured a cancer in my own breast. It takes perseverance as it is in the blood, but better that than be eaten up with either cancer or scrofula.

MRS. S. LOOMIS, Ionia, Kans.

That Cancer Cure!

In a recent number of the BLADE I offered to send a cure for cancer, and have received so many letters that it is impossible with my rush of work to answer all; so I thought I would send it to be published and all could thus be benefitted:

Take equal parts of sweet fern and the bark off the north side of a black ash tree, burn both to ashes, leach and boil down thick; put a piece of sheet lead with a hole in it as large as the cancer, wet lint or cotton in the mixture; put on; and place another piece of sheet lead over that. Let it remain until it quits hurting, when the cancer will be dead; then make a plaster of the white of an egg and white pitch pine, put on and cover with a warm Indian meal poultice; keep on until it comes out. Mrs. Patten's cancer (she gave me the recipe) came out in nine days. Her address is, Mrs. David Patten, Sr., Beulah, Pueblo Co., Col. Sweet fern can be had of nearly all druggists. The poultice must be renewed when cold.

MRS. R. E. BATTORFF.

Pueblo, Col.

To Clean Switches.

I see it is asked how to renew and clean switches. I have had some experience, as I have worked in hair more or less, and I know of no better way than to put the switch in nearly scalding hot water, very strong with soap. The lye in the soap alone will cut the gum that is on it, let stand in the hot suds five minutes, then lift up and stroke down with the other hand eight or ten times, cool the water a little first. Take out of suds and dip four times in warm clear soft water. Don't rub it any, hang up to dry, when half dry comb out with a clean comb and oil a little, before wearing wash the head. If afraid of taking cold tie up the head in towels until dry. Don't wash a switch oftener than is really needful as it causes the threads to stretch and the hair is more likely to comb out.

MRS. S. J. AXTELL.

Dare a Rose be Red?

Please tell me if a woman of 30 can dare wear anything but black. I am 30; complexion not very clear; black does not become me; white used to; but I have never worn white since I have been married, but often think I would like to wear white, it looks so cool this hot, dry weather; but I see nothing but black—black hats, black dresses, gloves, shoes, in short, everything is black. Is it in good taste to wear black hats with white dresses? I have a beautiful white hat trimmed in blue and drab; can I wear it with good taste? I will be very glad if some of the good sisters will answer.

Sedan, Kan. LOU HILL.

A Sylvan Ornament.

This is something I make every Spring, and if I am in the country and can send one to my city friends I do so. Take an earthen platter—a soup plate will do—make a mound of dirt, cover with moss, then with a knife dig up roots of small flowers in bud and bloom, trailing arbutus, violets, etc., a few shells and pebbles, pieces of looking glass sunk in moss for a lake, etc.—MRS. HELEN, Knox City, Mo.

Exchanges Wanted, etc.

Mrs. S., please write your exchange directly to the lady in Ind.

I have books to exchange for a good microscope. The combined prices of my books are more than $10.—J. H. S., Box 73, Chambersburg, Pa.

Dear sisters, don't send any more requests without stamps. Several orders for catalpa seed I can't fill till Fall.—MAY, Box 54, Prescott, Kan.

I have books to exchange for others, (anything except novels). Send yours and I will return books of same value.—Box 56, Correctionville, Iowa.

I have books to exchange for other books.—Those wishing to exchange please send list and receive mine.—G. G. Ross, Sparta, Morrow Co., Ohio.

E. T. Peck Hillsdale, Moody Co., Dakota, would like to exchange with any of the BLADE readers for Pike County Ballads. Address by postal card as above.

What will you exchange for a small "Bonanza" printing press and outfit; also a steel frame bracket saw and designs.—FRANK A. JONES, Jr., Lafayette, Ill.

I would like to exchange the daily *Globe-Democrat* (St. Louis) for the *Saturday Night*. I will pay postage, and the other party to do so also.—WILL H. JAQUES, Lutesville, Mo.

I am a little girl eight years old. I am piecing a charm quilt, and would like to exchange a roll of pieces with some other little girl.—CORA BELLE SCHAAF, Melbern, Williams Co., O.

I have a variety of sheet music to exchange for other music. I do not wish any piano pieces, but those suitable for an organ only.—E. M. G. T., Box 24, Centreview, Johnson Co., Mo.

Will some one please send me *The Cricket on the Hearth*, from January 1st to May 1st, if I will pay the postage and send her some sensitive rose seed this Fall.—MELISSA WATSON, Burr Oak, Kans.

I have some chromos that I would exchange for good reading matter of almost any kind. They are "Papa is Coming," "The Angel of Peace," "Young America," "Kiss me Quick." Address by postal, Box 28, Humeston, Wayne County, Ia.

I have books to exchange for others, and would pay postage on old reading, such as New York *Weekly*, *Ledger*, or old magazines, or old books of any kind.—A. JAY, Romeo, Mich.

I wish to exchange Mississippi agates, (carnelians, they are commonly termed,) for geological or mineralogical specimens or sea shells. I will pay postage on all I send, and expect others to do the same.—MINNIE BABBITT, Sabula, Ia.

Joe A. Hays, of Rawlins, Wyoming, has a number of specimens of petrified wood, fossil fish, crystalized wood, moss agates, petrified alkali etc., etc., that he will exchange for other specimens or old or rare coins. Please write, stating the kind of specimens you have.

I will send a white wadding wreath to any one who will send me some sea shells or a bracket worth $1.00, or two brackets worth 50 cents each, each one paying postage on what she sends.—MRS. ADDIE SUTTON, Independence, Montgomery Co., Kans,

I have one of Mason's Music Charts, for piano or organ accompaniments, price $1, and six pieces of patent sheet music, costing 75 cents, to exchange for sheet music, music books, or instrumental music in any form. Please send a list of the pieces you have to exchange.—MATTIE CORY, Fremont, Ind.

I wish to exchange Harper's Monthly, years '73 and '75, in good condition, for an alligator's egg shell, having as small an opening as possible. I would also like a slip of carnation pink, one of snow-drop and one of snow-ball, for which I will compensate.—MRS. H. H. WILCOX, Maryville, Nodaway Co., Mo.

I have for exchange 16 pieces of music (nine instrument and seven vocal) would exchange for second hand music, that is not very difficult. Mine is all new, and in good order. Any one desirous of an exchange may address me as below, and I will give her a list of my music.—C. J. LONG, Morgantown, W. Va.

I am willing to benefit the readers of your very valuable paper by sending seeds of the Buffalo pea or square apple to all sending stamp to cover postage. This is a biennial plant, which blossoms in March. It has a very ornamental fruit, that is used as a pickle.—CHESTER METCALF, Prairie Star, Neb.

I want a pattern for braiding pillow shams, and also my initials, or would like the muslin ready stamped, and in exchange will send a yoke for night-dress, collars, cuffs complete, ready for braiding. Also, would exchange two volumes of Peterson's, one 1870, the other 1867, for Peterson's of '76 and '75.—ELSIE GRAHAM, Waterloo, Ia.

If some one will make a watch chain of hair in return, I will give one year's number of Frank Leslie's Monthly, I finding the hair, please address me. I am taking Godey's Lady Book, and as I finish reading them I would like to exchange for Harper's, Scribner's or Frank Leslie's Budget.—MISS LULU K. LIBENGOOD, Box 294, Brookville, Jefferson County, Pa.

I have for exchnge a good satin wood fife and instruction book containing instructions for the fife and over 150 popular pieces of music for practice. I will exchange for a well bound volume of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," or "Abbot's life of the Empress Josephine."—B. A. JOHNSON, North Henderson, Mercer Co., Ind.

I am receiving a number of magazines and religious newspapers, which I will send to any one who wants good reading. These are not soiled and worn papers, but will be as fresh and clear as when received from the publishers. I want nothing in exchange, but, perhaps, some time in the future, shall myself want some favor of the Household.—MRS. W. E. DAWSON, Brookdale, Rush Co., Kan.

I wish to exchange Galop Brilliants, Centennial Polka and Leisure Hours at Lake Mahopac, for Jolly Brothers' Galop, Whipporwill's Song, and Wedding March (Mendelssohn—Four Hands.) Will the one that sends the music please send their address. I will pay postage on what they send me, and expect the others to do the same.—MARION GREEN, Box 1, Golden's Bridge, N. Y.

I have finished my charm quilt; had about 400 charms left, which I gave to my sister. I wish all of those that sent me pieces could come to the quilting. I am not going to quilt it for a while yet. I will let you know before hand, and it may be some of you that do not live so very far away can come. I received pieces from more than 50 persons; also some gold and specimens from California, which I highly prize.—Miss NETTIE TAYLOR, Jordan, Wis.

I have a handsome thermometer case, ten pieces, a set of book shelves that will hold from 18 to 20 books with a shelf above for vases or ornaments, several brackets and photograph frames, card receivers, cupid ornaments for hanging in window, etc., all in fret saw work, which I would like to exchange for Josephus, Shakespeare, Arabian Nights, or other standard books for library.—FRANK, box 283, Whitewater, Wis.

Will some one tell me what will kill black ants, they have got in my safe and I can not get rid of them.

Can any one furnish me the words of the song "Bury me not in the deep, deep sea." If any one having story papers or magazines to exchange for bound books, will pay postage to me I will send the books and pay the postage to them. I have some of Mrs. H. B. Stowe's books and others; they are all bound and have been well kept.—ANNA SWEET, Box 58, Panora, Iowa.

I wish to get a pair of pure blooded Maltese cats or kittens, (male and female), also a pure blooded rat terrier pup (male), and a setting of Toulouse geese eggs. Have to exchange pure light Brahma eggs, for cuttings of the following house plants: Cactus, various kinds, geraniums, begonias, fushcias, abution, gold and silver blotched ivys, acania malreviscus, and various other plants. Would like to have garden and carnation pinks.—MRS. R. H., box 461, Farmer City, Ill.

I have "Ivanhoe," "Romolo," "Dorothy Fox," "Foul Play," and "Roland Yorke" to exchange for "Middlemarch," "David Copperfield," "Hard Times," "Our Mutual Friend," and "Barnaby Rudge." I also have a piece of wood with a bullet in it from the battlefield of Gettysburg, to exchange for some old relic or specimen of gold quartz or moss-agate from California or the Black Hills.—PRESTON B, ENGLAR, Box 103, Taneytown, Md.

I have for exchange a very pretty tidy of honey-comb canvas, worked with scarlet zephyr, suitable for sofa or chair, or a beautiful lamp mat of tidy cotton and zephyr, for their value in books to read. Mrs. Holmes's or Mrs. Evans's writings preferred, (cloth bound); or I will send in exchange a short dress pattern for either boy or girl, or a pattern and directions for making for either silk and worsted pieces or fancy work in card board or tidy cotton. Please state what books you have to exchange, and what they are worth. Any one wishing a pattern for a child's dress can have it, if she will send a three cent stamp to—LOCK Box 61, Marshfield, Athens Co., O.

Notes and Queries.

Some one please tell me how to prevent the bugs from eating my roses.—MINNIE H.

Will some one send to my address a certain and speedy cure for corns.—JANET, Du Quoin, Ills.

Will some one please give a recipe for changing woolen goods of a blue color to a black.—PEAREA, Trigonia, Tenn.

Can any one give a recipe for the cure of tumors, if so they will confer a favor by addressing me.—MRS. JULIA WEIGHTMAN, Girardville, Pa.

Will some of you tell me how to make cucumber pickles, so that when they are taken out of the pickle or brine they are ready for use?—GRACIE, Myers, Mo.

Will some one please tell me how to remove hair dye stains from marble. If Sadie will bathe her warts in coal oil they will soon disappear.—MATTIE BUDD, Galena, O.

Will Shirley Dare give me some advice about dyspepsia? The kind that nearly everything sours on the stomach. I will feel very grateful.—EASTERN GIRL, Lawton, N. Y.

Some one wanted to know how to make a watch guard. If they will write to me I will tell them how to make a very pretty one out of beads, any color wished.—MATTIE KENDALL, Bruceville, Knox Co., Ind.

Tell Addie S. if she would have her gentleman friend take one pint of water, put in two teaspoonsful of slacked lime and put the whole in a bottle and take one teaspoonful three times per day it would, we think, cure his weak stomach.—KANSAS WOMAN, Charleston, Kansas.

Aunt Fannie, good vinegar can be made out of rain water and molasses; the sweeter you make the water the sourer your vinegar will be. Wet brown paper in molasses and put it in to make a mother. Set it in the sun undisturbed for about four weeks, and you will have good vinegar.—E. M. BISHOP, Pawnee, Ills.

I would like to ask Anna E. A., for a more explicit explanation of the way she fixes the box for the pretty cross, and what shaped box is the best, and how to make the lathe she speaks of for fastening the cross in the box. Will any one tell me how to make a card basket that would not be very expensive but pretty?—M. J.

Will some one tell me the cause and a cure, if possible, of burning and heavy tight feeling on the top of the head, and what is the cause of stinging pain in the chest—whether it is weakness or whether my lungs are diseased, and also some remedy for worms in children.—YOUNG MOTHER, Couroma, Ind.

Can some of the farmers' wives tell me how to cure the gaps in little chickens? I have tried many remedies but have not found any that will cure. I would like to know what to do for the cholera among chickens. I would like to learn how to make that oak-leaf edging which has been spoken of so much in the Household.—MRS. BELL SHERMAN, Virdea, Ill.

A very nice way to clean windows and lamp chimneys is to wash them in soap suds and wipe dry with an old newspaper. The glass will look very clear and bright. Grease spots on carpets may be removed by rubbing with ammonia. If the ammonia is used clear, care must be taken to rinse immediately with pure water. Will some one please give me a sure cure for wens on the head?—WILD WOOD, Atkins, Mich.

Will you please ask the lady to give that recipe again for the hair? I have lost my paper, being sick for six months. It is glycerine, lac sulphur, bay rum, ammonia and rain water. I don't know the proportions. I tried it once, it is just splendid; my hair was falling out by the handful and it grew nicely. I want the recipe ever so much.—MRS. H. N. STEVENS, The Dalles, Oregon.

I want a cure for white canker sores in the mouth. Mine has been sore for four months, and as soon as one would begin to get well more would come and pain me so. I have tried raw and burnt alum, and sage and sugar, and went to a doctor. He burnt them with caustic and said was caused from poor blood, and gave me some medicine and I took it, but it did me no good.—MRS. A. C. BORLAND, Pleasant Plains, Ills.

G. B. T. Covel, Ill., wishes to thank many who sent her remedies, and asked her to report results. The breast had been lanced and was well before she reached her. She asks what will cure "dry tetter" on the hands.

Mrs. T. says she feeds her young baby on sweet cream diluted with warm water—half of each—and it thrives beautifully.

FOR WARTS.—Get five cents worth of "sulphate of ammonia, dissolve in rain water (a little of it at a time), and wash the warts in it three times a day, and they will soon disappear.—MATTIE.

Chapped hands, etc.—Mix Indian meal and vinegar together thick, rub the hands long and well; dry near the fire without washing, then rub with glycerine. To remove fruit stain—Let the soiled part of the cloth imbibe a little water, without dipping, and hold it over two or three lighted brimstone matches at a proper distance. To clean zinc—Rub on fresh lard with a cloth, then wipe dry. To cure ear ache—Roast a raisin and bind it on the ear, as hot as can be borne. Hard water can be rendered soft and pure by boiling a two ounce phial in, say a kettle of water, the carbonate of lime will be found adhering to the bottle.

Can any of you tell me what to do with my Calceolaria? It is over a year old from seed and only about three inches high. It looks just like a mullen, and seems healthy except the lower leaves die and fall off just as fast as new ones grow. I killed all except this that came from seed when they were small, with too much water. I have followed the advice of the seed catalogues, as far as given, but it grows so slowly I am getting discouraged with it. Will some one tell me how old it must be before it will bloom, and what I must do to make it grow?—MRS. S. A. SMITH, Markesan, Wis.

I will answer some of the inquiries of "Dutiful Daughter," and Mate. To make oil of peppermint, take stalk and leaves of the plant, place in boiling water and boil until they are thoroughly cooked; then set aside to cool, when cold the oil will rise to the top and it may be skimmed off, being careful to get as little water with it as possible, keep in a well stopped bottle. For caked breast, chaps and cracks. One part of the alcoholic tincture of camphor to seven parts of Bower's or Price's glycerine, (as these are of the best make I prefer them.) Sometimes it is better to add an equal quantity of tincture of myrrh and solution of borax to the tincture of camphor.—ANON.

Our Young Folks.

MAKE CHILDHOOD SWEET.

Wait not till the little hands are at rest,
Ere you fill them full of flowers;
Wear not for the crowning tube-rose
To make sweet the last sad hours;
But while in the busy household band,
Your darlings still need your guiding hand,
Oh! fill their lives with sweetness.

Wait not till the little hearts are still,
For the loving look and phrase;
But while you gently chide a fault,
The good deed kindly praise.
The word you would speak beside the bier
Falls sweeter far on the living ear;
Oh! fill young lives with sweetness!

Ah! what are kisses on clay-cold lips
To the rosy mouth we press,
When our wee one flies to her mother's arms,
For love's tenderest caress!
Let never a worldly babble keep
Your heart from the joy each day should reap,
Circling young lives with sweetness.

Give thanks each morn for the sturdy boys,
Give thanks for the fairy girls;
With a dower of wealth like this at home,
Would you rifle the earth for pearls?
Wait not for death to gem love's crown,
But daily shower life's blessings down,
And fill young hearts with sweetness.

Remember the homes where the light has fled,
Where the rose has faded away;
And the love that glows in youthful hearts,
Oh, cherish it while you may!
And make your home a garden of flowers,
Where joy shall bloom through childhood's hours,
And fill young lives with sweetness.

A Rainy Day.

BY M. A. BALLINTINE.

It was certainly going to rain, dark, threatening clouds had gradually overspread all the blue, and—surely, that was a drop of rain on the window. The last glimmer of hope disappeared from Frank's face, and tears filled the eyes or his little sister, who stood by his side, as intently watching him as he had been the clouds. Charlie looked a little contemptuously at the quiet ones by the window. What was their disappointment—only a boat ride—compared to his?—the first ride on his new pony. His vexation was of a rather explosive kind, venting itself in numerous kicks against the floor, and half-articulated words muttered under his breath. "How exasperating it is," he thought, "to see Harry sitting there reading as though he didn't care for the rain."

Presently Charlie's growls became more audible, and his father, stretched on the couch, glanced up from his paper and noticed the indoor clouds. Hesitating half an instant, and then laying down his paper, he said suddenly:—

"Charlie, how would you like to travel?"

The growls ceased instantly, and he exclaimed,

"I'm going to when I get to be a man, sir."

"Suppose you don't wait till then, but take a trip with me to-day."

The bright eyes grew larger. "Why, father? Start in the rain? And where will you go?"

"I think I would enjoy a visit to Denmark."

At this the quiet ones by the window left their watching, and came round to their father's side, while Harry closed his book, and laughing at Charlie's look of surprise, said, "I presume father means to travel by imagination."

"Oh, a story!" exclaimed Charlie, catching at the idea.

"Well," said their father, "the first thing we want to know is where the country is situated, and the next how we are to get there."

"I can tell," said Charlie. "Denmark is north of Germany, North Sea on the west and Baltic on the east. We would take a steamer at New York, but I'm not sure just where we would land," he added slowly.

"We'll pretend," continued his father, "that our ocean voyage is safely over, and we are landed in Hamburg, a city."

"In Germany," replied Charlie, in answer to his father's questioning glance.

"Yes, in Germany. We will first go up the Elbe on a steamer to Altona, by railroad, then we pass to Kiel, on the shores of the Baltic. Denmark is a small country, not quite one-third the size of New York State, and on three sides surrounded by water. In the southern part, and through the center of the peninsula, there is much barren land, being sandy heath or peat moss; but along the shores of the Baltic we come to beautiful fields surrounded by hedges, varied by occasional groves. Many of the trees are familiar to us, for we find beech, elm and oak. The woods are cleared of underwood, and carpeted with moss, while among the wild flowers are Solomon's seal and lilies of the valley. The squirrel, dormous and strat abound, and you hear the notes of the cuckoo.

"This bird never builds a nest of her own, laying her eggs in her neighbor's nest. The Danes explain this by saying that when in early Spring the voice of the cuckoo is first heard in the woods, every village girl kisses her hand, and asks the question, 'Cuckoo, cuckoo, when shall I be married?' and the old folks, borne down with age and rheumatism, inquire, 'Cuckoo, when shall I be released from this world's care?' The bird in answer continues singing cuckoo as many times as years will elapse before their wishes will come to pass. But as some people live to be very old and some girls never marry, the cuckoo takes so much time to answer their questions that she has no time to build, and is obliged to lay her eggs in the nest of the hedge sparrow.

"The people of Denmark are fond of social amusement. Part of the groves near Kiel are laid out in tea-gardens and in Summer evenings the town people resort hither, and under the shade of the trees they sip their coffee and chat, while a band of music enlivens the gardens."

"Kiel is a small town of no particular importance, but before we leave it for the country I must tell you of the famous Danish banner, the Danebrog, which was formerly kept here. The Danes are fond of legends, and that of the banner is as follows: 'One day, as King Waldemar the victorious was fighting against some heathen, who lived on the shores of the Baltic, his troops lost their standard and were nearly overcome by their foes, when Waldemar cast his eyes toward heaven, and beheld a banner descending towards him through the air. It was a white cross on a red ground. At the moment the king caught it he seemed to hear a voice from heaven saying to him "in this thou shalt conquer." And then the tide of victory turned, the Danes rallied round their sacred banner and their enemies were utterly defeated.' Afterward the banner was hung up in St. Mary's Church at Kiel, never to be taken down save in cases of the greatest need. However, years afterwards it was lost in battle. The Danes still use as their national flag a copy of the sacred banner, a white cross on a red ground.

"Denmark is a country of cattle and dairy farms. Some of these are very large, consisting of a thousand acres and keeping hundreds of cows. There are no stacks to be seen in Denmark; all crops are put under cover and consequently the barns are very large. I read of one that held 200 cows, and above the stable was a loft where all the fodder for Winter was stored. It was built of brick and whitewashed, and its high roof was thatched very thickly with rye straw. If we visit the farmer we will have to drive in through folding gates to a nicely kept court yard, with a center of grass bordered with lime trees, and a gravelled road all around. The farmer's house, a large brick building, is in front of us, and on each side of the folding gates are smaller buildings used as offices and for lodging the farm servants, and on the other two sides of the yard are enormous barns; the kennel of the watch-dog is placed on a bit of stone pavement in the middle of the grass.

"On the smaller farms the buildings are arranged differently. You come upon what looks like an enormous house, with a lofty archway in the gable end. The doors are opened, and you drive into a large hall, that extends the whole length of the building, and broad enough for two wagons to pass; the doors on one side lead into the stable and cow house; on the other into the farmer's dwelling. The Danish cow-houses are kept so clean that it is not so disagree

The Farm.

...Department we cordially invite qu... answers, and also short communications ... Contributions should be written legibly ... of the paper only, and never on ... Correspondents must comply with subscription letters. The ... and address should in all cases ac... each letter.

Ordinary Fruits are Often Sent Out as Marvels.

Every year the public is disappointed in regard to some new fruit, of which we are led to expect wonderful things, from the unstinted praise and unlimited claims with which it is started on its brief career. As a rule, we do not think this fact results from any wish or effort to impose on the public, poor or second-rate varieties, but rather from a defective acquaintance with the kinds already in cultivation. A person who cultivates but comparatively few varieties, may find a seedling, or possibly a good old variety, that he has never seen and perhaps never heard of, and he is greatly struck with its merits. He takes it up, puts it in a favorable place, and gives it extra care. The old varieties may even be neglected in the enthusiasm for the plausible stranger. Of course the highly petted plants respond. I can take the "Highland Hardy" raspberry, or "Wilson" strawberry, and, by a course of high culture, make them astonish the natives, and seem to the uninitiated like new varieties.

Neighbors and friends are called in to see the prodigy. They in most cases have had even less experience than the originator or discoverer, and very honestly say that they have never seen anything so fine. Thus hopes and reputation grow apace. By and by, the petted child is sent, with a great flourish of trumpets, out into the rough and tumble of the world, and is compelled to endure any amount of what a friend of mine terms "wholesale neglect." It is also placed side by side with the great standard varieties that made their reputation years ago. After one year's fruiting the sanguine purchaser shrugs his shoulders over the new comer. After the second year he may wrathfully dig it out, saying that "the best kinds are good enough for him and that he has no land or time for third-rate kinds." Or he may find that the new seedling, of which he expected so much, so closely resembles some variety that he already has, that he cannot tell them apart. As a case in point, I could never distinguish between the "Roueyn Seedling" Strawberry and the "Triomphe de Gand." In Raspberries, I fear, we are about to have a still more marked example. Good judges thought the "Amazon" identical with the "Belle de Fontenoy," and now truth compels me to say that on my place, the "Henrietta" so nearly resembles the "Belle de Fontenay," that I cannot tell them apart. I do not say that it is not a new seedling, but its parentage is very plain, and if grown side by side, I think it will be difficult to distinguish the two.

From the nature of things, we must always expect these disappointments. It may seem a harsh and ungracious task to blight with criticism the prospects of some new and greatly praised variety and yet it is clearly one's duty to state plain, unvarnished truth about these claimants of popular favor. In my catalogue I have tried to name the faults as well as the good qualities of my own seedlings, and of those growing them I ask only that they give *both sides* of the question a fair statement.

A wide acquaintance with the fruits already in cultivation is perhaps the best preventive of the evil referred to. If a man knows well the characteristics of fruits already before the public, he will not send out varieties so inferior to, or so closely resembling them, that no advantage is gained. Last Spring I started a specimen strawberry bed. It contains 50 rows, and each row is a different variety, labeled in large letters. Any one can walk down this bed and compare the foliage, fruit, and general merit of all these *kinds* at a glance. They are all grown under precisely the same conditions, no more favor being shown to one variety than to another. By another year I expect to have a hundred or more varieties growing side by side. It is my intention to start this Fall similar specimen beds of raspberries, and all the other small fruits. Everything new that comes out will have to pass the ordeal of growing side by side with all the varieties that are not utterly obsolete. Then if it ranks with the best, or above them all, it is entitled to wear a crown.—*Cor. American Agriculturist.*

THE TRUTH ABOUT IT.

Artificial Hatching and Rearing Chickens.

Everybody seems to be looking out for a "royal road" to success in his favorite pursuit. Perhaps the most attractive idea at present prevalent is the artificial hatching of chickens and their rearing by means of "mothers" and cramming machines. A sensational story, at first published about three years ago, is still going the rounds. It was in reference to an enormous establishment, where thousands of fowls were said to be prepared for market every season. As might have been expected by any practical poultry-keeper, this concern turned out to be a disastrous failure in a very short time, but still the story of its institution goes the rounds to delude and mislead, and no notice whatever seems to have been taken of its collapse. So with the several different methods of hatching eggs in incubators; a great deal has been said about them and their wonderful possibilities, but yet they are all very much the same as the dream of the young female in the ancient story of the child who counted her chickens before they were hatched.

The truth of the matter is, that while there is no difficulty at all in hatching eggs or chickens, (whichever may be precisely correct, I say not,) there is a great difficulty in rearing the young things when they come into the world. At the same time, it is a remarkably patient, persevering and *knackful* person who can succeed in artificial hatching. One in a hundred or a thousand might do it, if he or she gave the whole mind to it. The neglect of an hour, nay, of one minute, one mistake, one accident, one error of judgment, and the whole batch is spoiled. A lady who thought she could succeed had an incubator made (thereby infringing a patent right), and, with singular ill judgment, put 240 eggs in the machine at the first trial. Everything went well up to the time when there was a promiscuous peeping from nearly all the eggs, and the operator's hopes ran high. Almost the last day, the manure heap got into a tremendous heat and sweat—possibly it was trying to make a sure thing of it, too—the thermometer went up to 120 degrees, or perhaps higher (it was found marking that), and the prospective chicks were baked before their time. Another batch of 20 dozen eggs was procured, another lot of manure was heaped around the machine, and a second attempt was made. About the middle of the operation the manure cooled down, and, in spite of liberal kettles of hot water to warm it up again, the heat could not be brought back, and another batch was lost. The husband suggested how much cheaper it would have been to have bred with one dozen eggs instead of 20 dozen, but "men's ideas are so narrow," etc. If it had only succeeded, there would have been at least 200 chicks; at least 150 of these would have come to broiling age and brought 50 cents each; $75 would ——. Alas! it is the old, old story: "the girl gave her head a toss, the basket of eggs came to the ground," and there was an end of all her grand figuring.

The truth of it is, in poultry-raising, as in all other productive pursuits, there is no royal road to success. There must be work, and this must be done with knowledge and skill. A living organism brought into existence abnormally and unnaturally, must be nourished and nursed in the tenderest and most precise manner. It is not enough for us to say the Arabs and the Chinese have done this thing with success for centuries. Who, that knows how the business of these people is done—the days and nights spent in fetid, filthy, overpoweringly odoriferous and heated underground dens, called ovens—would assume their horrible operation for their reward It cannot be done by civilized creatures without the expenditure of at least 150 cents' worth of trouble and bother for every dollar gained by it. If this is not the truth, let us hear from some one who will show to the contrary. In the meantime, all those persons who are anxious to try their skill or their luck with an incubator, should make up their minds not to count their chickens until they are hatched."—*Henry, in Rural New Yorker.*

Cotswolds and Cotswold Crosses.

Mr. Joseph Harris, of Rochester, has lately published a catalogue in which he gives his views of Cotswold sheep in the following terms:

The sheep are thoroughly acclimated. They have not been *forced*; they are kept for use—for real value, and not for show. They are not housed in Winter; they have sheds to run under, but spend most of the time in the open air. If well fed, and provided with dry quarters under foot, there are no sheep that will stand exposure to our severe Winters better than the Cotswolds. The ewes are good breeders and good nurses. They frequently have two strong lambs and occasionally three at a birth. I have never had a pure-bred Cotswold ewe in the flock that would not breed. We let the ewes have their first lambs when two years old, and they frequently continue to be good breeders till 10 years old. The Cotswolds are the hardiest of all the English breeds of sheep. Of all well established breeds the Cotswolds are the *largest*. The celebrated experiments of Lawes & Gilbert, proved beyond all question that the Cotswolds produced *more mutton and more wool* than any other breed. In other words, they gained more rapidly, both in fleece and carcass than any other breed. And not only this, but they gained more *in proportion to the food consumed* than any other breed.

Mr. Harris' experience in crossing Cotswold rams on ordinary Merino ewes has heretofore been frequently referred to in these columns, especially in connection with notices of the cross-breeds exhibited by him at several shows of the State Agricultural Society. On this subject he remarks:

I am decidedly of the opinion that the "coming sheep" of this country will be what I will take the liberty to call "American Cotswolds." I have, hitherto, called these sheep "Cotswold Merinos." This designates their origin. But the time has now arrived, when the name loses its significance. For instance, I have Cotswold Merino lambs with three or four crosses of pure Cotswold blood in them. In other words, these lambs have 93¾ per cent. of pure Cotswold blood in them, and only 6¼ per cent. of the native or Merino sheep. The next cross will have only 3⅛ per cent. of native or Merino blood, and the next only a little over 1½ per cent.

A few years hence, American Cotswold sheep will be shipped by thousands and tens of thousands every week to the English markets. There is no reason why they are not now shipped in large numbers, except—the fact that they cannot be found. We do not raise enough of them or feed them well enough. Our beef cattle are better than our mutton sheep. The intelligence and skill of the American sheep breeder has been largely directed to the perfection of the Merino sheep. Wool and yolk have been the objects aimed at, and great success has attended their efforts. There are no better fine-wooled sheep in the world to-day, than can be found in the United States. There are many sections where Merinos are the most profitable breed of sheep to keep. But railroads and steamboats lead to rapid and wonderful changes. There was a time when I thought Cotswold or mutton sheep could not be raised with profit in the far West. I thought it was too far from market, but, if cattle can be raised and shipped with profit to England, long-wooled mutton sheep can be raised and shipped with still greater profit.—*Country Gentleman.*

Horses Without Shoes.

There continues to be a good deal said on the subject of abandoning the shoeing of horses. A Boston man, some time ago, declared that a horse, whether on the farm or road or in the hard work on the stone pavements of the city, could stand the labor just as well without as with shoes, winter and summer. If this is a fact it would be a marvelous discovery, to be made only in this day of enlightenment, and of invention and discovery; but we fancy that there is next to nothing in it, as we have heard no more from the Boston man. But the matter has been warmly urged in other places, especially in England, and notably in London, where a great deal of comment has been made on the proposition. One person, who gives his name, writes in the *Times* of that City saying that when a horse belonging to him required a renewal of the shoes, he had them entirely removed, and turned him out a month to pasture, when he was given a mile or two of driving, while the hoof was hardening. During the month's pasturing the hoof had been worn down beyond the holes where the nails had been clinched, and of course left the shell very thin and tender; but after this the hoof grew thick and hard, quite unlike what it had been before, when he put the animal to full work, and he stands it well, and is more sure-footed. He had been regularly shod before.

All horsemen know that after the shoes are removed and a horse turned to grass that the hoofs wear very much the first month, so as to leave the shell thin and tender; and they also know that if this pasturing is continued for two or three months, the hoof grows again and becomes very thick and hard. This is the normal condition of the hoof. But few horsemen are aware, or are not likely to become aware, that the shoe can be dispensed with upon hard roads, paved streets, etc. We regard it next to an impossibility. If otherwise it is hardly conceivable that shoeing would have ever been thought of, and the heavy expense attending it submitted to. No, gentlemen, we must have better proof of your proposition or discovery before we shall regard it as worthy of consideration.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

How to Start a Forest.

Thousands of people in the Northwest have made tree claims during the past few years—and this kind of business is still going on at a rapid rate. We doubt, however, if one in 20 among those who have made those claims really know how they will get the required number of acres into trees. Many claimants are men from our larger Cities who have a very imperfect idea of what is needed to carry out their own plans. They do not count the cost of getting a forest started. If they do it is quite certain to be impracticable. We have conversed with some who propose to engage those who raise trees on a large scale to plant the forest on contract. In other words they propose to have somebody do the work, and plant the trees. If such a plan were adopted it would cost in the end not infrequently more than the claim would really be worth.

A nurseryman or grower of tree stocks, must have a good profit on his business. He must also be well paid for his labor, or time spent in superintending the business. It will not do to trust this to unskilled hands.

As we have before stated in these columns one can start with seeds, or cuttings, and do the thing much cheaper. These might even be planted on a Town lot, or in a good-sized garden. When one or two years old they will be ready to transplant. And the first cost will be a mere trifle compared with purchasing the trees. The seeds that mature in May and June, are the soft and scarlet maples, cottonwoods and elm. In October the sugar maples, oaks, ash, boxelder, and the evergreens are ripe. White willow, poplar, cottonwood, etc., are cheaply raised from cuttings. Indeed nature has provided easy and cheap means of forest growth, if we only adopt the best plan to get the trees.—*Minnesota Farmer.*

THE CINCINNATI INVESTIGATION.

The Democratic Investigating Committee Gets More Truth Than it Wants—How the Affidavits Were Manipulated — Democratic Witnesses Confess to Perjury by the Wholesale—Men Who Sign in Haste and Repent at Leisure.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—The Congressional Committee to-day examined S. H. Drew, Prosecuting Attorney, who testified that O. T. Francis, a private detective of Covington, Ky., had 37 men under his charge on election day, watching the polls in this City, to prevent the work of Kentucky repeaters. The men were employed and paid by the Republican Campaign Committee. Witness stated that these men were employed on account of the experience of the Republicans at the election of 1876. Mr. Gerard objected to this statement. After discussion, the Chair decided that no specific act of any previous election would be admissible in the testimony. Witness said his impression was that Kentucky men were placed in the river wards. They were assigned by Francis in the morning. Witness did not think any of them voted. They were probably not the best class of Covington society. Don't know that any of them have ever been arrested or convicted. Witness said he was familiar with the memorial and affidavits. He examined Mr. Follett before the Grand Jury, and he said he signed the memorial on account of the affidavits.

Mr. Pugh interposed an objection, saying that the proceedings of the Grand Jury are secret.

Mr. Conger remarked that that question had been settled several hundred times.

The Chair decided that the testimony was inadmissable

Witness continued: After the memorial had been presented to Congress I subpenaed all the signers and all the parties who made the affidavits to appear before the Grand Jury. All the former appeared before us except Mr. Hill, who was absent from the City. I did not get all the affidavit makers. I asked the memorialists what they knew of each of the charges of the memorial

Mr. Drew here read the charges, and said that every witness or nearly every witness swore they knew nothing about the charges.

Mr. Conger here suggested that Mr. Drew inform the committee what each witness said before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Drew said that many of the affidavit makers swore that their affiadvit had been altered beyond recognition. In response to Mr. Conger's suggestion Mr. Drew said E. P. Bradstreet said that he knew nothing about the charge. W. B. Cassily said he met Mulaney on Change, when he (Cassily) was in a hurry. He knew nothing of the charges. John A. Shanks said the memorial was presented to him by Mulaney. He did not read it and knew nothing of the charges. Mr. Pugh said he knew nothing of his own knowledge. Signed the memorial on the faith of the affidavits. Jerry Mulroy thought it a petition to repeal the supervisor law. J. D. Campbell thought likewise. John G. Fratz said he would not have signed it if he had read it. D. J. Mulaney swore that he knew nothing about the charges. Thomas F. Shay had no information and had no charges to make against anybody. Alex Long said he knew nothing but had heard rumors of Gov. Young giving somebody money. Jacob Kramer signed on the strength of the affidavits. L. G. Bernard knew nothing of his own knowledge. W. W. Sutton signed the memorial on the recommendation of Nelson Sayler without reading it. W. O. Jones testified similarly. Of the affidavit makers Michael McDermot swore his affidavit had been altered. He got no money for his vote from Butterworth as the affidavit charged. Mr. Hanrahan swore that the affidavit as drawn by Mr. Pugh was a little stronger than the facts warranted. John Scott swore that he never saw or signed any affidavit. Martin Gorman swore that he signed the affidavit; that he had received money to work for the Republican party. Shay read the affidavit to him so fast that he didn't understand it. Did not vote the Republican ticket. C. H. Jones' name was attached to an affidavit, but he swore he never signed it. Jno. Quinn swore he saw no illegal voting, as the affidavit alleges. John Goodman swore he was paid to work for both sides on election day; was not paid for his vote.

Mr. Drew continued: I read the affidavits to the signers before the Grand Jury with the above results. Not one of the memorialists confirmed a single one of the allegations before the Grand Jury. A. R. Von Marteis and Julius Reis, who telegraphed to Washington to offer their names to the memorial, testified before the Grand Jury that they knew nothing. The Grand Jury subpœnaed 75 witnesses and failed to find a true bill.

James Healey was the next witness He saw the Supervisors in the 16th Ward handling tickets. Mr. Worth was Supervisor. He opened a ticket that a party handed in and asked him if that was the ticket he intended to vote. Healey heard objections to this proceeding and offered to make an objection himself, but was pushed aside by a policeman. The ticket was that of a man who was challenged and was afterwards put in the box.

Peter Ryan and Andeew Rogers were the next witnesses and testified substantially as Healey did. Patrick O'Neil, a policeman, testified that he saw Supervisor Francis Ferry handling ballots in the Second Precinct of the Twentieth Ward, and gave an account of the trouble between Ferry and Police Lieutenant Brady, for which the latter was tried in the United States Court and convicted.

At the conclusion of his testimony the Committee adjourned.

CINCINNATI, July 30 —At the Congressional Committee investigation to-day, Gazzam Gand testified. He was President of the Hamilton County Executive Committee in the last Congressional compaign. The money appropriated for the campaign was supposed to pass through the Treasurer's hands. Did not know who the Marshals were before their appointment. Mr. Foraker requested our Committee to suggest good names for supervisors. I heard that Mr. Francis was to have some men from Kentucky to prevent repeating by men from that State. I don't know who paid the men. Don't know who selected them. Do not know that the Congressmen were furnished money by the campaign Committee.

Mr. Conger here doubted the propriety of inquiring into the source of campaign funds unless it was shown that the funds had been improperly used.

After some discussion the chair decided the question "Did Butterworth and Young receive money from the campaign committee?" admissible.

Witness continued—I furnished the Campaign Committee $2,500 to be distributed among 93 precincts; $6,000 or $8,000 are usually distributed in similar campaigns. The $2,500 covered expenses, stands, speakers, ticket-holders, etc. A great deal was spent for advertising and bill posting.

Mr. Drew, recalled—Could not give the list of Kentuckians. Might be able to get it from the Campaign Committee.

Mr. Pugh—What about men being refused work on the Custom House because they were Democrats?

Mr. Drew—I told the Superintendent that if I recommended men for that work they would have to be Republicans, or men who would work for that ticket. Don't think I ever recommended Democrats on condition that they would vote the Republican ticket.

Jas. Egan (Democrat) testified that he electioneered for Butterworth. He had previously met Mr. Butterworth at the Gibson House. Butterworth told me he was expecting money from Washington. Brought men to see Butterworth to arrange to have them work for him. We were to get $2 down, and $4 when the work was completed. Butterworth said he didn't care who else we worked for so long as we worked for him and Squire McCullom. Butterworth gave me $50 in all. Saw him give money to several men. Mr. Butterworth had a satchel in his carriage. The money was taken out of that. Saw five men vote in the Fifth Ward; three of them afterward voted in the other precinct in the same Ward. They told me they had Republican tickets. I spent the $50 spreeing among the boys. Some 10 days ago met Butterworth and talked about this investigation. He asked me to come and see him at his office. I went, but he was out. William McAllister showed me a letter which he said was from Butterworth, in which it was stated that he did not think I would make an affidavit; that I had sold myself like a hog.

To Mr. Butterworth—Did not attempt to bribe or corrupt anybody. Didn't promise to try to prevent repeating against you. Was afraid of Deputy Marshals. Was told that if I made affidavit it would help Gus Clark and Buck Brady out of trouble. Tom Shay drew up the affidavit. I was given $2 for making it. I did not buy votes for Mr. Butterworth. Butterworth asked me how many men worked in the shop, and how much they would cost. Don't know that he meant anything about buying votes. I took an interest in Butterworth's candidacy on account of the money he paid me. We would have worked for the other side for the same amount.

In cross-examination by Mr. Wright it was developed that two or three of Eagan's statements before the Committee were in conflict with his affidavit. Witness acknowledged having made numerous false statements to parties asking him about the affidavit, but insisted that the statements here given are true. On dismissal of the witness the Committee adjourned.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—At the session of the Congressional Investigating Committee to-day, the Chairman announced that Judge Foraker had sent a complete list of Supervisors and those who had refused to serve. Alex. M. Pearce was then called, and told the story of the trouble between Supervisor Ferry and Buck Brady. He said Mr. Ferry was much respected by his neighbors. No other witnesses appearing, Lawyer Campbell suggested calling Mr. Butterworth to the stand. Mr. Butterworth said he thought it a rather cool proceeding, but was perfectly willing. Mr. Conger remarked that it appeared strange that the prominent gentlemen who preferred charges before Congress failed to appear now. He suggested that it was a better plan to call the memorialists first and learn what they charged. Mr. Butterworth then said: "The gentleman who has called me is known to be my personal enemy. I know he is here to endeavor to smirch my reputation. I think it improper to call me now, but am willing if the Committee desire. Mr. Campbell is not here in the interest of any party, but as my personal enemy." Mr. Campbell replied, denying the charge, claiming that his firm had been employed in the case, and disclaimed enmity toward Mr. Butterworth. After discussion, the Committee decided it unnecessary to call the memorialists, as Mr. Drew had given their statements. Mr Butterworth then testified: "The campaign committee did not give me a nickel for the campaign. Received from other sources $2,500. Kept no bank account. Told my friends I could not accept a nomination to Congress. They replied that they would furnish the necessary funds. Received from Col. Robinson, Columbus, $1,500. It was sent to me, not to the committee. Received $1,000 from this neighborhood. Had determined to run the campaign myself. Never received a cent from Washington. Never heard that $5,000 was sent from Washington. Called on Eugene Hale when here, expecting to receive aid. Didn't get a cent. If he gave money for my benefit I never heard of it. Never received money from Judge Gorham. Could have spent more than $2,500 for legitimate campaign expenses. Was called upon to contribute to every charitable enterprise in the city. Had half a bushel of tickets for festivals and ball. Have no list of persons I employed. Never kept a list foremen of shops. Did not give the foreman of Chamberlian's foundry $250. Have known E. P. Holland some time. Was informed that Holland and Duffy were not with the Democrats. Replied that if they did not stuff and repeat in Fouth or Eighth wards I would be elected. Col. Weitzel said Holland and Duffy could prevent it. I met Holland and asked him if it was possible to hold a fair election in the Fourth ward. He said it was possible but not usual. I asked him if he would undertake to stop repeating or stuffing in that ward in the interests of the Republicans. He said he would for $300 or $400. I refused to give it. He finally agreed to do it for $150. Didn't meet him again until after the election when I paid him three $50 bills. He demurred and wanted $50 more. Either Weitzel or myself paid it offerwards at the Gibson house. Never heard of $250 being given to Holland or Duffy. Never took any steps to send Holland to prison or prevent his going there. Saw Holland first at the Gibson house, again on the morning of election and night of election and the day after. Don't remember that Holland was ever in my office. I was over in Covington before election with my wife to see a sick relative. Was not in a saloon there. Never sent any one there in my interest."

MORE WISDOM!

Elicited by Hendrick B. Wright's Patent Pump—Chicago Solons Spouting it Like Thousand Barrel Wells.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The Congressional Labor Committee to-day heard Hon. J. Young Scammon, who stated his belief that the panic of 1873 illustrated fully the necessity for more money, which lesson other disasters to the Nation and to private individuals have enforced from 1873 to 1878. A certain class of people had plenty of money but the majority lived without. The laws of supply and demand alone should limit the supply of currency. He would double the present amount of currency by gradual issues.

Joseph C. Forrest stated that he believed that the panic resulted from too much personal money, coin, and too little impersonal money. If the paper money of the Government continued inflating according to Sec. Sherman's method, it would come to a crash. If we allowed England to dictate our prices they would ere long wipe out labor and impoverish us. He favored the repeal of the resumption act.

William Foley, publisher, representing the Greenback party, read his views. The present depression, he believed, resulted from over-inflation and speculation, and then to a sudden contraction. The "Shylocks" had all the money, and they demanded exorbitant rates of interest for it. He severely denounced Sec. Sherman and the Republican party. There was no such thing possible as overproduction. The Government should, like France, employ idle labor in public works. Manufacturers are hard-hearted and selfish, and regardless of the condition of labor. Eight hours was a long enough day. He didn't believe in violence or disorder, but he did believe in justice.

John D. Kedsie thought the depression which covered the whole world had a two-fold cause: First, a revulsion from the era of indebtedness and speculation that obtained up to 1875; and, second, the demonetization of silver by all the countries of the world about the same time. This latter was the principal cause. France alone didn't demonetize, and France alone had been prosperous, as we are now getting to be under the prospect of a double standard. He opposed the income tax, regarding it as unfair to tax a man's property and then compel him to pay a second tax out of the residue.

Judge Van H. Higgins held that the trouble is caused by a lack of currency to compensate labor.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The Congressional Labor Committee spent the forenoon at the stock-yards and the afternoon and evening heard the views of some prominent Socialists. James Taylor, authr of "American Currency" and other books, regarded contraction as the undoubted cause of hard times in this and every other Nation. He suggested as a remedy to depression that we substitute National security for private credit. Dr. R. S. Perry, iron founder, Batavia, considered convict labor as one cause of the depression. He would have Congress pass a law requiring convict made articles to be stamped "convict." J. T. Morgan, Ghairman of a Socialist Committee appointed to voice their views, denied that the Socialists were the incendiary and blood-thirsty lot the press reported them to be. A Socialist was a man who had studied the problems of society with a view to regulating its ills. Education should be general, not local. There should be a National Bureau of Labor Statistics. Child labor should be abolished, and the eight hour law instituted. The Government should regulate and run things for the people at cost. Schilling and McAuliffe, noted Socialists, also talked at some length.

The Congressional Labor Committee today took a large amount of testimony, which was very contradictory, as to the remedy for existing evils. One of the witnesses was a female member of a working union, who read a speech of some length giving her views on finances, labor and capital. The general sentiment of these witnesses, not identified with the Socialistic Labor party and opinions, was that times are now pretty good and are growing better daily and promise a prosperous future.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, July 29.—The Mark Lane Express says: "The ground is still sodden from the violent storms at the commencement of the week, but since Tuesday the weather has been fine. The condition of the potato crop will almost certainly be disappointing, and even under favorable circumstances a loss may be expected equal to millions of pounds sterling.

"The ears of wheat are generally small, but mostly satisfactory and free from blight and vermin. The state of the ground, however, is evidently unfavorable to the maturing of the grain. In the south of Scotland and the north of England the harvest is not likely to commence before September, and there is thus time during which improved weather may do much for wheat and something for barley. In other parts of the country there is less time for recovery, and more injury has been suffered. Oats appears to be in better condition than wheat and barley. The markets which were active early in the week became comparatively sluggish with finer weather. The wheat trade has not been seriously affected, but advices of foreign business, and shipments of American exports for the United Kingdom are rather heavy. The quantities of grain now at sea and the supply of American here are somewhat reduced.

The imports during July were good, but not all above the country's wants. Wheat is about a shilling per quarter higher than the previous week, but with this improvement the impetus in favor of a rise appears to be exhausted. English white wheat ranges from 50 to 56 shillings per quarter at a large number of country markets, compared with 45 to 52 shillings per quarter before the improvement commenced. Samples of red wheat which were vainly offered at 40 shillings per quarter a month ago, have recently sold at 48 shillings. The finest lots of red have not made so great an improvement. Samples which were quoted at 48 shillings per quarter at the beginning of July are now quoted at 52 shillings. Trade in foreign wheat has been fairly brisk at many markets, though the total absence of excitement caused the advance to be confined within moderate limits.

Grinding barley has been firmly held, and a slight advance has usually occurred.

Oats have been saleable at about six pence improvement, and the inquiry has been fairly active. There has been a good steady demand for maize, and it has generally improved six pence on the week.

The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending July 19, 865,633 hundred weights wheat, and 153,079 hundred weights flour.

In Mark Lane to-day (Monday) English wheat was held for full prices, but the inquiry was inert. Foreign rather depressed, owing to the large supply of New Zealeand and Australian. Merchants are willing to accept a shilling per quarter decline.

American red Winter held at full prices. Barley in fair request, at six-pence to ninepence advance.

Oats firm. Maize fairly active, at a shilling per quarter advance.

Trade in flour quiet, but prices well supported.

The National Educational Association.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The 18th annual session of the National Educational Association commenced here to-day. The delegates were welcomed to the city by Mayor Stokely and Edward Shippen, whose remarks were responded to at some length by John Hancock, of Dayton, Ohio, President of the Association, who also delivered the annual inaugural address. A paper on "The High School Question," prepared by J. W. Dickinson, of Massachusetts, was the cause of an animated discussion, some delegates taking the ground that the studies given to pupils in the High School were not such as enabled them to meet the wants of after life.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The second day's session of the National Educational Association was opened this morning with prayer. "A Readjustment of Common School Study Necessary" was the subject of the first paper read. It was prepared and read by Hon. Andrew J. Rickoff, Superintendent of Public Instruction at Clevaland. Edward Shippen offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed whose duties shall be to procure from State Superintendents of public schools statistics to show what proportion of convicts in prisons and penitentaries received a full or partial education in high or normal, grammar, intermediate and primary schools, and what proportion in universities, colleges and parish schools and to report such other statistics as to the relation between education and crime as the committee may deem of educational utility; and that said committee shall report at the next meeting of the association.

Hon. J. D. Philbrick, LL. D., of Boston, then read a paper on "Educacion at Home and Abroad," after which the meeting adjourned till to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, July 31.—Five new cases were reported to the Board of Health this morning, four of whom are colored. Three deaths have occurred—Michael Athey, brother of the Chief of Police Athey, Brooks Wilson, telegraph operator; and C. S. Forbes. The latter resides beyond the corporation line. The wife of the Chief of Police Athey was stricken with the fever last night at Raleigh, Tenn. His daughter Eudora is in a dying condition.

Weather clear and warm, which is favorable to the spread of the fever.

A large meeting of colored people was held to-day at noon at Cochrane Hall. Resolutions opposing the removal of the blacks to the camp, and their determination to appeal to absent merchants for assistance, were adopted. The sentiment of the meeting was strongly opposed to the camp scheme.

NEW YORK, July 31. Bartholomew McKeon, fireman of the steamer "Merida" from Havana, died this morning of yellow fever at quarantine. A. T. Reid, a barber on the steamer "Saratoga," died last night. One patient is still in hospital.

Be Consistent.

Indianapolis Journal.

It is amusing to see certain newspapers who think it eminently proper to decorate the graves of Rebel soldiers along with the Union soldiers' graves on Decoration day, to the end that a reconciliation of the North and South may ensue, and the war of the Rebellion with all the attending animosities be buried and forgotten, denouncing Mr. Cyrus W. Field as a "sentimental toady" for decorating the grave of Major Andre, "who plotted to destroy this Government," with a monument commemorating the circumstances of his death and the present pleasant relations with the country whose cause he represented. The decoration of a Rebel's grave is right and proper, and tends to ward reconciliation, but to think of decorating a British spy's grave is "sentimental toadyism." A little more consistency, if you please. Both were enemies to the Nation; let them stand side by side

HAVE THE BONAPARTES AN HEIR?

The Romance of "Loulu's" Life—A Story of a Strange Lady, a Cadet, and a Child.

Special Correspondence Chicago Times.

THE ROMANCE OF "LOULU'S" LIFE.

PARIS, July 7.—While the Bonaparti[st] organs have virtually ceased all comment on the situation of the party—proclaiming neither its present position nor what its future attitude is to be—the Republican journals busy themselves in making known to their readers not only the present prospects of the imperial cause, but the secret inspirations of its leaders. Such of these students of political events as have been constrained to speak with moderation of the dead Prince, during the first melancholy days of agitation, have now found tongue and are busy reminding the too-sympathetic public that the son of "Rabogas," "Lugf" (Oreillird), was really a chip of the original Bonapartist block; that his religion was but a pretense, as Paul de Cassagnac's is, and that once in power he would have revived the scandalous excesses of his line. It is further said that, instead of his Zulu trip being concerned with a tacit engagement on his own and the queen's part for the winning of Beatrice, it was rather consented to by the Empress Eugenie to get her son out of a love intrigue with a lady of honor of the princess of Wales; that the *liason* had been going on for months; that the English Court Chamberlian had received the Queen's order to break it up; that Louis, when upbraided by his mother, who had received the intimation from the Lord Chamberlain, declared that he would

CARRY HIS MISTRESS

if any one attempted to interfere with him; that finally the Prince of Wales, who has a kindly fellow-feeling for frailties of this sort, so arranged that the young prince—whom he declared in public the other night he "loved as his brother"—could carry on his intrigue unknown to the argus eyes of the court. This story in more or less detail had been going the rounds of the press for a day or two; when a Lyons journal came out boldly, giving a remarkable sequel, which, while presenting the prince in another light than that in which the devout have long regarded him, will relieve the party of the embarrassment the candidacy of Plon-Plon places them in. Last year, the author writes from London, just as the bathing season had come to an end at the fashionable resort, Bath, a young couple, accompanied by a new-born babe and a nurse, took rooms in a furnished house in the fashionable quarter of the Town. The wife (?) was a

TALL, WELL-FORMED BLONDE,

speaking English with a slightly German accent. The youth was much slighter, of dark complexion and light gray eyes. Though speaking English correctly, the youth had a strong French accent. The wife and babe enjoyed perfect health while the father's slight frame grew more delicate from day to day. After a few weeks it was remarked that the husband quitted Bath but paid regular visits once a week, of a Saturday. On these visits it was remarked furthermore that this French looking youth was dressed in the uniform of the English cadet corps at Woolwich. The wife saw no visitors save this soldier and a Catholic priest who now and then came to the house. The author of this enlivening yarn—who, by the way, writes it from London—goes on to say that things thus passed tranquilly until in February last when, the day after the English Government ordered reinforcements to Africa, the soldier-boy appeared in Bath in evident excitement. Soon after arriving he sent for the Catholic priest. The English servant heard him telling the priest in an agitated tone that he was ordered to Africa and that he would depart in four days; that when gone he had no one to whom he could intrust his wife and boy but him—the priest; that he would go with "a light heart" if the good man would promise to take the charge. He added that very grave family considerations prevented him from confiding his wife and infant to their natural protector, and that he dared not even confide his name to the man from whom he was asking so great a service, but that a day would come when he would esteem it the greatest event of his life to have been designed by Providence to protect the infant. The priest, after some hesitation, consented. The soldier disappeared the same night, and the wife and boy remained tranquilly in the Bath lodgings, visited from day to day by the good priest. On the 20th of June, however, a strange thing happened. The young wife, who never went out anywhere, and saw no newspapers, received a visit from the priest, who, before rising to go, casually mentioned

THE DREADFUL NEWS

announced in Parliament the night before. To the amazement of the priest, the words "killed by Zulus" had barely passed his lips when the mother, who had been playing with the infant, fell to the floor as if struck dead! Coming to consciousness, she made no explanation of this extraordinary exhibition—but begged the good father to leave her alone to compose herself. The next morning the priest, who was getting ready to visit his charge, received a letter, begging him not to be uneasy at her absence; that she would be gone for a day or so. That day—Sunday, June 22—the servants at Camden House, Chiselhurst, were surprised by the appearance of a fine-looking young girl dressed in deep black, with such a contrast of light golden hair that everybody remarked her. She pleaded all day for admission to the ex-Empress, declaring that she had a communication of the highest importance to make to the bereaved mother! The suite of the Empress refused her prayer. She then waited until the Abbe Goddard came out to visit St. Mary's Church. She was seen to accost him. The two disappeared in the church and were seen to hold an earnest and agitated *tete-a-tete* for more than an hour. When the interview ended the young woman retired sobbing, and the Abbe, in great agitation, withdrew into the vestry. What impressed the visit of the weeping beauty most on the Camden House *entourage* was, it seems, the reappearance of the "fair one with the golden locks" the next day, and her trembling and eager demand to see the Abbe the time instead of the Empress. But when word was taken to the confessor, he sharply refused, and shut himself in his closet in agitation. Meanwhile the Bath preacher had become wholly mystified as to the whereabouts of his charge, or one part of it at least. The boy he found in the lodgings under care of the nurse, but for three days he could get no sight of

THE MOTHER.

He mentioned his anxiety to one of the Woolwich officers who had just come back from Chiselhurst.

"What sort of a looking woman is she?" said this personage.

The priest described her.

"Why, that answers the description of a young girl that has been mystifying everybody at Camden House since Sunday."

The priest asked for a description. It was soon agreed that the Bath wife and Chiselhurst wanderer were the same.

"But who can the husband be?" said the officer, a sudden suspicion coming into his head.

"Stay. Did you ever see the Prince Imperial?"

"No," said the priest, "I never did."

"Did you ever see that lad?" said the officer, laying a photograph of Prince Louis in his cadet uniform before the clergyman.

"Why, that's the husband—the very man!" exclaimed the priest.

Now, this extraordinary bit of romance has set all Paris agog, for the Frenchman loves first of all his mind fed on the improbable. "The impossible," say the favorite proverb of the race, "is the thing that happens." The only

CIRCUMSTANTIAL LINK

is the apparent resemblance of the blonde with the young woman in the Princess of Wales' suite, who, being Danish, has an accent which a stranger would be very apt to confuse with German. "Thus," say the adversaries of Bonapartism, "there is an heir of the author of the *coup d'etat* and the 'war of Sedan,' with quite as good a title as any of the race have thus far borne." The Bonapartists have not even deigned to deny the story, though they comment with great bitterness on the latitude the Republican presses allow themselves over the dead.

TAKING JUDGMENT WITHOUT TRIAL.

How the Committee to Investigate the Causes of Business Depression are Going About Their Work—The Chairman the Chief Speaker at Communistic Meetings.

Chicago Tribune.

Mr Hendrick B. Wright, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, had himself appointed Chairman of a peambulating committee to inquire into and investigate the causes of the alleged and assumed business depression and stagnation throughout the land. In the course of the investigation this itinerant body has reached Chicago. With an arrogance and an impudence perfectly characteristic, this investigator rushed off on Saturday night to a Communist-flat-trades-union meeting, and in an elaborate hatangue announced that he knew all about the matter; that it was useless to investigate as to the causes, because he already knew what those causes were; that he has always known them, and that it is superfluous to inquire as to what remedy was advisable, because he had already in Congress proposed the remedies, and intended to renew his bills.

This is the gentleman who got up this

News of the Week.

THE CAPITAL.

A Washington dispatch says the amount of National Bank notes redeemed at the Treasury during the fiscal year just closed, on account of failure, going into liquidation and reducing of circulation, is $7,066,432.

The following is issued by the Department of State: For the information of merchants, manufacturers and others, who may be disposed to take part in the representation of natural and industrial products of the United States at the exhibitions at Sydney and Melbourne, the Secretary of State announces the organization of a commission for both exhibitions, as follows: Commissioner, Oliver M. Spencer, Consul General of the United States at Melbourne, Vic.; Honorary Commissioners, Augustus Morris, Sydney, N. S. W.; Samuel C. Lord, Melbourne, Victoria. Dr. C. C. Cox, of Washington, has been appointed Secretary of the Commission, and will sail from San Francisco on the 4th of August. All persons having occasion can communicate with the Secretary of the Commission, in care of the State Department, where such mail will be regularly made up.

A dispatch says the debt statement shows the increase of the debt for July to be $6,080,344; cash in Treasury, $282,969,273; gold certificates, $15,294,000; silver certificates, $2,785,850; certificates of deposit outstanding, $40,220,000; refunding certificates, $8,058,350; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,016; fractional currency outstanding, $15,814,823. The increase of the debt is due to the payments of account of arrears of pensions from United States with notes held for redemption of fractional currency, as provided by act of June 21, 1879.

At Washington during the month of July the United States Treasurer redeemed of 10-40 bonds, $87,615,450; of 5-20's, $26,373,450; in all, $113,989,900—of the proceeds of which, $87,939,819 was paid out by check, and $26,560,000 was credited to banks on their bond account. There are now outstanding about $75,000,000 called bonds of all descriptions.

A Washington dispatch says in anticipation of the early reopening of the North American question, Sec. Evarts will request that an American naval vessel be sent to cruise on the inshore fishing grounds of the Dominion. Information of a recent date has already been obtained to clearly demonstrate the extravagance of the award of the Halifax tribunal. The object of the presence of the American vessel is to secure the latest authoritative information respecting these fisheries as a basis of future negotiations with Great Britain.

A dispatch says the National Board of Health will make a requisition on the Secretary of War for 500 additional tents for Memphis, and they will be promptly forwarded.

Reports from the United States Consuls in Europe show that wages in the United States are double those of Belgium, Denmark, France and England; three times those of Germany, Italy and Spain, and four times those of the Netherlands; that the prices of the necessaries of life are lower in the United States than in Europe; that more misery results from strikes, socialism and communism in England and Germany than from all other causes combined, hard times included. The State department adds to above synopsis of reportr which it has prepared for publication the following remarks: "The reading of these reports will remind many of our naturalized workingmen who are so fierce in denouncing the condition of affairs in the United States, of the hopeless condition of that labor from which they escaped by emigration to this Republic, and open their eyes anew to the superior position of the workingmen of this country. It will show our native workingmen the difference between labor disfranchised, impoverished, degraded and hopeless in Europe, and labor free, independent and honorable, and equal sharer in political power in America."

EAST.

At Fall River Aug. 4, it is reported that the spinners voted not to furnish bail for the strikers arrested for intimidation, and also that they voted to petition the second hands in the mills to leave work, and the report is that 44 second hands in the City have expressed a willingness to quit work. It is further stated that a mass meeting will be held on the Park next week to express indignation at Mayor Lindsey's action in interviewing Gov. Talbot.

WEST.

At Salt Lake July 30, in the case of Cannon Carrington and Young, executors of Brigham Young's estate, and John Taylor, President of the Mormon Church, before Judge Boreman, for contempt in not turning the property over to a receiver, an order that the executors pay into the Court $142,000 cash, and that John Taylor pay $200,000 cash and stocks illegally received by him, and to be imprisoned until paid. The order for imprisonment was suspended until 10 o'clock next day.

A Dubuque dispatch says a disease akin to the cholera is raging at Center Point, Lima County, that State. Fully 20 persons have died from its effects during the past 13 days, and an equal number are prostrated by it. It is also raging in Walker, a little town seven miles from Center Point, several deaths having occurred there. An order for 40 coffins was received from Center Point Thursday by a Dubuque undertaker. The physicians of Center Point are worked out, and residents are fleeing from the place.

At Springfield Ill., July 31, a meeting of the National Lincoln Monument Association was held here for the purpose of transacting general business. A letter was read from Larkin J. Meade, stating he had a model of the third, or artillery group, complete and ready for casting, and had commenced work on the fourth and last, or cavalry group, but awaited the order of the Association before proceeding further. A resolution was adopted instructing him to proceed with the model at the last group, and have both cast as soon as possible. A communication was presented from Robt. F. Lincoln, (son of Pres. Lincoln), proposing to convey to the association an interest in the old Lincoln homestead, provided it be restored to the condition left by Mr. Lincoln, and preserved as a memorial. The charter of the association presents their acceptance of the trust, but a resolution was adopted appointing Gov. S. M. Cullum a committee to consult Robt. F. Lincoln, and ascertain if the property could not be conveyed to an association of ladies to be formed for that purpose, who would put the property in repair and see that it was properly preserved.

At St. Paul July 31, Gen. Terry, commanding the military department of Dakota, received a dispatch from Gen. Miles, dated, camp on Rock Creek, 18 miles south of the boundary, saying Sitting Bull's band of Sioux had fled northward to Wood Mountain, leaving their property scattered along the line of the route for 50 miles. The Sioux are estimated to number 5,000 with 2,000 fighting men. Gen. Miles says he believes he has force enough to deal with all the Indians Sitting Bull can muster.

At Salt Lake City Aug. 1, Judge Jacob S. Boreman delivered his decision in the proceedings for contempt against the executors of Brigham Young and John Taylor. The order is that John Taylor pay into Court $200,000 in cash, and the stocks he illegally received, and the executors $142,000 in cash, the amount paid by them, separate from the amount paid to John Taylor unlawfully and without authority, and to stand committed to prison until paid. Judge Boreman's decision is a very long and able one, and charges the executors with paying John W. Young's debts without a shadow of authority hundreds of thousands of dollars, it is claimed, barred by the statute of limitation; moneys not warranted by the will; taking their three per cent. fees that they are not entitled to; that they have abused their trust and that their management was one of recklessness and extravagance unknown and unheard of before in the settlement of estates. Delegate Cannon is one of the executors, and John Taylor is Brigham Young's successor as President of the Mormon Church.

At St. Louis August 4, Ex-Governor Brown and Frank S. Bond, Vice President, and George Noble, General Superintendent of the Texas Pacific Railroad, have arrived here from Texas, en route East to attend the annual meeting of the Company in Philadelphia. They say the road is being pushed vigorously beyond Fort Worth, and will be completed to Weatherford by October. The country so far penetrated by the Road will produce 500,000 bales of cotton this year, most of which will find its way North and East via St. Louis.

At St. Louis August 5, the Cotton Exchange of this City adopted a strong protest against the recent act of the Executive Council of the National Cotton Exchange in changing the place of holding the next convention of the National Cotton Exchange from St. Louis to New York, characterizing it as unwarranted and unfair, and deeming it due to the City of St. Louis that a public explanation be made by the National Cotton Exchange.

SOUTH.

At New Orleans Aug. 4, as Gen. Badger was ascending a stairway from the lower floor to the main office of the Custom House he was suddenly met by William Brown, ex-metropolitan policeman, who with a remark "I've got you now," drew a revolver and fired at the head of the Collector. He seeing Brown's movements, caught his arm and diverted the shot over his shoulder. Gen. Badger then took the pistol away from Brown and threw it below. Brown lost a leg the 14th of September '74, under Badger, and was among Badger's first appointees as Postmaster. Becoming Collector, Badger left Brown in the posoffice where he failed to remain. The Collector thinks Brown was crazed by poverty to attempt murder, and seems unwilling to prosecute. Brown thinks the General should have given him a place in the Custom House.

At Louisville Aug. 4, Specials received by the Courier-Journal indicate a large falling off of the Democratic vote cast at election for State officers and members of the Legislature. The Democratic Central Committee estimate the total vote at not over 200,000, a falling off of over 50,000 on the Tilden-Hayes vote, and over 15,000 on the last gubernatorial vote. In this City alone the vote fell over 8,000. The Republicans make slight gains in the Legislature, and defeat the Speaker of the last House, but the Democratic majority is still overwhelming in the General Assembly. The call for a Constitutional Convention fails for want of a constitutional majority in its favor. In this City, where the Workingmen elected five out of the seven representatives two years ago, only Democrats were elected to-day. The Greenbackers cut no figure in the contest.

FOREIGN

GREAT BRITAIN.

At London July 31, in the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the Government proposed to ask a vote of £3,000,000 on account of expenses of the war in South Africa, which sum, if not sufficient, would at all events suffice for expenses until the next session of Parliament. The new credit thus asked for will raise the expenditures for the Zulu war to £4,500,000, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the new credit would transform the surplus estimated at the introduction of the budget into a deficit of £1,163,000. He said that the Government hopes to recover this sum from the South African colonies, and would ask authority to raise the remainder by Exchequer bonds.

London advices says the Archbishop of Algiers has received intelligence that the African expedition sent out by the Algerian Missionary Society, had arrived at a point southwest of Lake Victoria in January. The leader of the expedition writes, expressing a fear that unless further supplies are immediately sent from the coast, the members of the expedition will starve.

A leading grain circular says: "The present is a time of much uncertainty, as upon the state of weather during the next fortnight, depends whether prices will remain about as as at present, or are to be for the season considerably higher."

At London Aug. 3, a dispatch from Capetown, July 15, via Madeira, says that Gen. Crealock's cavalry have burned Ondini and Mugwende, on the eastern line of the British advance. Dabuknanzi, Cetywayo's brother, and several other important chiefs have surrendered to Lord Chelmsford.

Sir Garnet Wosleo's dispatch to the war office is as follows:

"I propose to form a brigade of artillery and engineers and a squadron of cavalry for the Transvaal. I am reducing expenditures. I have given permission to Lord Chelmsford to return to England. I am disbanding some of the expensive irregular cavalry. Cetewayo is said to be in the Ingome forests."

France.

At Marcy France, August 3, an enormous crowd was present at the unveiling of the statute of ex-Pres. Thiers. DeMercare, Minister of the Interior, declared in his speech that the government was resolved to remain true to the noble ideas of Thiers, namely: A conservation of the Republic, guarding the National traditions and a just influence of France in Europe, and in the whole world.

Turkey.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed Sir Austin Layard, British Ambassador, and M. Fournier, French Ambassador, that the Porte has resolved to grant Tewfik Pasha all the privileges and prerogatives secured to Ismail Pasha by the firman of 1873, but will require the Khedive to submit all treaties which he may conclude to the Porte. The The Ambassadors, however, insist on the substitution of the word "communicate" for "submit." They declare that the Egyptian tribute to the Porte will be increased if the Porte grants to Tewfik Pasha unreservedly all the privileges enjoyed by Ismail Pasha, but, if Tewfik is deprived of a single prerogative the tribute will be reduced.

Japan.

At Yokohama Considerable excitement, in consequence of the British Minister's interference with the Japanese quarantine regulations for cholera, prevails in the southern parts and a strict quarantine is ordered for Yokohama. The United States Minister issued immediate instructions for the compliance of Americans. The British Minister denied the right of the Japanese, on account of the extra treaty, of jurisdiction, and declared that any English ship should break quarantine and be protected in doing so by the British men-of-war. Owing to the indignant remonstrances from influential quarters, especially from Gov. Hennessey, of Hong Kong, now visiting Japan, the British Minister modified his attitude and now consents to co-operate with the Japanese government, but still asserts his right to break quarantine at pleasure. The German Minister supports him. All other diplomatic representatives are indifferent, except the Russians, who side with the Americans.

Grant's reception in Tokio was unprecedented in Japanese history. In addition to government demonstrations the citizens have given lavish entertainments on a sumptuous scale, and every day and night fresh novelties for his diversion. At the audience of the Emperor on July 4, Her Majesty alluded happily to the coincidence of date. The sole obstacle to harmony was caused by the demeanor of the English officials, who persistently keep aloof from Grant, and declined to give salutes or recognition. It is not clearly understood whether this is in consequence or orders from home or otherwise. Much comment is made thereupon, and it is distinctly known that Grant is keenly sensitive to the slights. Grant visits the shrine of Nikko, and afterwards sails to Yezo, and then starts for America the last week in August.

South Africa.

A Capetown dispatch says Chief Moroci has submitted. The present trouble with Basutos therefore is settled, but much discontent still exists. It is feared there will be severe famine next year in Zululand, as it is now seed time and no land is being sown, while much seed has been destroyed and many cattle seized. Kiny Cetywayo, when leaving the battlefield of Ulundi, told his chiefs to look to their own safety and seek terms of peace as best they could. His army is broken up, ration dispersed, and the king a fugitive. Zululand will probably be divided into three or four separate principalities, each under rule of an independent noble. Cetywayo's brother, Oham, will receive his own territory under this arrangement.

Morocco.

A Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs the following from the Moniteur: "England has for a year been helping the Sultan of Morocco to prepare for a conflict with Spain, as the latter hankers for annexation of the former's territory. English officers have been drilling troops, and English engineers fortifying Tangier. England fears that a conquest by Spain of Morocco would prejudice Gibraltar."

Afghanistan.

A telegram states that cholera is raging among the troops returning to India from Afghanistan. The Tenth Hussars lost 40 men in one day and the Seventeenth foot, 195 men.

YELLOW JACK.

His March Through the South—The Yellow Fever and Its Progress—What Has Been Done for the Sufferers.

MEMPHIS, July 29.—Strong efforts are under way to rid the City of a number of bad characters, white and black, who appear to be hanging about for no good. A large crowd of idle darkies straggled along Main and other streets all day, and are loth to leave, while they refuse work if offered it.

An organization of Minute Men is in progress, to be called into service on an emergency. There is at present no probability of such a necessity, but it is being done as a precautionary measure. Every able-bodied citizen known to have had the fever in previous epidemics is being enrolled. There are 250 stands of arms, with ammunition, at the Station House, which will be the headquarters of the military in the event of any outbreak or lawlessness.

The Howards announce that they are amply able to care for all now ill or likely to be sick in the future.

A heavy exodus has taken place from Greenville, Miss., owing to a yellow fever scare. The fever has not appeared there, but the departing people fear it will. The Towns in the interior are drawing tight lines against refugees, and keep armed guards stationed at various points to prevent people from entering.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—No new cases reported in the City. A little child at 105 Bourbon street, brought here sick Monday night, from Morgan City, has black vomit, and will die. The Morgan City authorities sent its parents to this City. Montgomery, Ala., and Vicksburg, Miss., have established quarantines against New Orleans.

In consequence of the possible interference from local quarantines, the Executive Council have decided to hold the convention of the National Cotton Exchange in New York, on the 13th of August, instead of at St. Louis.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—Four new cases were reported to the Board of Health this morning—Rose Hendricks, John Creeden, C. H. Smith, Maggie Townes. No deaths had been reported up to noon. W. W. Corcoran, banker of Washington, D. C., has sent a check for $2,000 to be used for the removal of the poor and destitute from the City. Of the sick, Brooks Wilson, S. A. Hatcher, Miles Owen, and Michael Athy, are reported in a critican condition. The weather has settled.

It is safe to calculate that during the next 90 days about 6,500 people will suffer with fever here. Perhaps one-fourth will die, and about 2,500 whites will be sick. This estimate is made upon the census, showing 16,500 people here, of which 7,367 are liable to fever by having escaped it in 1873 and 1878. The indications are that not more than 300 or 400 will have the fever at any one time. This number can be cared for and handled by the Howards and their nurses without aid from abroad, unless it be financial assistance.

The Howards have 45 nurses to-duty, distributed among 56 sick persons.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—Two suspicious cases were reported to the Board of Health to-day, making a total of five now under observation. No deaths have as yet occurred.

The Board of Health admit but four cases at present in the City, but from private practitioners a dozen or more are obtained, making about 17 now existing.

So far the disease exhibits a mild form, much less severe than is usual with early cases, though complicated with malaria.

Among the unacclimated there is more of a panic than last year, but the majority of persons seem apathetic, having been rendered callous, and in most cases invulnerable during the reign of 1878.

The exodus is fairly under way, and every train from now until the end of the week will be crowded with refugees.

Three experts stated to-day, that, in their opinion, if there was any general epidemic this year, the tendency of the disease to spread north of Memphis would be strongly marked.

The Howards have no present intention of going into action during the present season, but are ready for any emergency.

The difficulties growing out of the proclamation of Gov. Nicholle, of Louisiana, establishing quarantine affecting British, Mexican and other commerce, and of which complaint was made to the Secretary of State by the British and Mexican Ministers, are considered as having been practically settled by the action of the State Board of Health of Louisiana, in adopting the rules and regulations of the National Board of Health, as these rules and regulations rescind the restrictions upon said commerce imposed by Gov. Nicholl's proclamation.

MEMPHIS, July 31.—Another train load of people has been carried out to Camp Marks. Some citizens visited the camps, and are favorably impressed with the location and general condition of things out there.

As the authorities at New Orleans have at last been compelled to acknowledge the existence of fever in their midst, the few merchants who yet remain here are loud in their demands that Memphis should enforce strict quarantine against that City.

Those who had the fever during previous epidemics were thought to have immunity from the disease until it become known that Samuel Hatcher, who died of the fever, had a typical case in 1873. This goes to prove that no theories hold so far as yellow fever is concerned. Every one advanced by the most learned physicians have been overturned to date.

Four more cases were reported to the Board of Health this afternoon, to-wit: James Hester, Jerry Creeden, Rachel Taylor and Mary Taylor; one additional death has occurred, H. Dupratt, residing six miles from the City.

The panic has visibly subsided, and the get-up-and-dust aways are taking more time in packing, those living near the infected neighborhood excepted. Without a quiet feeling of satisfaction is evinced by the mercantile community, who now think the idiocy of the present system of quarantine in New Orleans fully show up, it being demonstrated that yellow fever is indigenous there.

CAIRO, July 31.—The local Board of Health has passed resolutions that all persons entering the City be required to produce a certificate that they have not been in the fever infected district within 15 days.

Steamers from the South will be permitted to land only at the Vincennes Railroad wharf, at the northern limit of the City, to transfer through passengers. Steamers from above are prohibited from landing if less than eight days out from the infected district.

The transfer of freight and passengers from trains will be made at Vincennes railroad incline two miles up the Ohio.

The health of the City is good.

The following explains itself:

"As a matter of precaution all northern bound travellers would do well to provide themselves with medical certificates whether the locality from whence they come is infected with yellow fever or not." [Signed]

"JOHN H. ROACH.

"Secretary Committee Mississippi Valley."

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The ship "Templar" arrived last evening 161 days from Rio Janeiro, where she put in for repairs on the voyage out from New York. While in Rio the Captain took the yellow fever, but recovered. Nine of the seaman died in port from that disease. The first day after leaving port the fever reappeared. The wife of Capt. Armstrong, and Harry Cave and Michael Walsh, seamen, died, and Capt. Armstrong, his daughter, Misses Carpenter and several seamen were taken down. Capt. Armstrong is still ill, and several of the crew have not fully recovered. The quarantine officers took charge of the vessel and destroyed the bedding and carpets, disinfected the ship and took her to quarantine. There has not been a new case of fever on board for three months.

MEMPHIS Aug. 1.—Some little pilfering has been done, but as yet the city continues to be well protected from thieves.

Four more new cases were reported to the Board of Health this afternoon. Rev. Father Fahey, the assistant pastor at St. Patrick Catholic Church, at the corner of Linden and Desoto streets, being of the number One additional death has occurred. Michael Escozo, residing at the corner of Sixth and Broadway, in Fort Pickering.

At a full meeting of the Committee of Safety held this afternoon, the following public declaration was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Committee of Safety and the official representatives of this taxing district have been informed through the public prints of a resolution of a number of citizens chiefly, if not altogether, of the colored race, to reject our plan for the common welfare, and their purpose to appeal to the property owners of the City and to the public at large, to sustain them in this course, therefore, be it

Resolved, First—That we fully concede these people the inalienable right of the land for their own good.

Second—That, at the same time, this committee is constrained to testify that in our plans we are sincerely seeking the good of all our people present and absent colored and white.

Third—That in forming camps we are acting under the advice and with the approbation of official representatives of Tennessee and the United States, and that we have the approval of the state and National Boards of Health in seeking to check the progress of the fever by withdrawing our population from the infected localities.

Fourth—That only by means of camps is it possible for us to guard against the evil of idle people intruding into the City to draw rations. Our men are too few to guard so wide an area as that covered by the town, and when people thus come into the infected locality they will carry the seed of disease with them all over the land.

Fifth—That in forming, as in carrying into effect these plans, we make no unjust discrimination against colored men. Of our regular police force now put on night duty one-third are colored men. All of the detail made by volunteer companies for daylight service are colored men. All the militia as yet placed by the Governor under the command of Col. Cameron are colored men, and the same supplies are dealt out by our Committee on Charity to the sick in colored families as in white families, the formation of our Committee being an evidence of this fact, as two representatives of the colored men, Captains Glass and Brown, have seats in this Committee.

Sixth—In submitting such facts to the judgement of absent property owners and to the general public for their guidance, we further testify that in making their choice between our policy and that of malcontents they must assume a grave responsibility in keeping human life exposed for long months to the great peril they must count upon, and wasting a great proportion of this charity on idlers who sneak into town from adjacent points, and they must not be surprised if numbers of those now engaged in relieving the want and suffering shall in despair abandon their arduous work and leave a misguided people to their fate.

Seventh—In thus expressing our minds under a sense of duty to the City and to the public, this committee would not wish to utter one harsh or angry word against a people mislead, as we believe, by ambitious and uninformed leaders, who seem to prefer their own imagined exaltation or profit to the best interests of their followers.

The following resolution offered by Capt. James Glass (colored), was adopted:

Resolved, That the colored people be informed through the papers that whenever they choose to form camps, under the regulations already prescribed, outside of the infected district, they will be supplied on Col. Cameron's requisition, just as they are at Camp Marks, provided they be within the reach of the commissary department of Camp Marks.

LITTLE ROCK, July 31.—Health Officer Colbourn sent to Grand Glaize by the Board of Health to explain to the people that the quarantine building proposed there is for the detention of suspected people, the transfer of freight, etc., and not for the pest house, returned this morning. He reports the Grand Glaize people unreasonable, and will fight rather than allow the erection of the building. Dr. Colbourn says it was with difficulty that intelligent people could prevent a riot and destruction of the railroad property.

On motion of Dr. Bibrell, quarantine was declared against New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—No boats from below Cairo arrived at quarantine to-day, and no new cases have occurred there. Mrs. Brandy and her children are rapidly recovering, and will be allowed to depart in a day or two, and William Martin, who was sent down from the City yesterday, is much better.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—Of the five Memphians under treatment at the yellow fever hospital, all are recovering and considered out of danger.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Charles Otto, of the steamer "City of New York, and William Kenedy, of the steamer "Moro Castle," have been sent to the quarantine hospital, sick with yellow fever.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 2.—Six new cases were reported to the Board of Health this morning. Two deaths have occurred since last night, Miss Eudora Athey, daughter of Chief of Police Phil. R. Athey, and Benj. Adams. Adams whose death is also recorded, had a typical case of fever last year, which explodes the theory of immunity from a second attack.

The last passenger train on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, left last night. No mails were received by that route this morning.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 2.—Five additional deaths have occurred—Mary Malbrandon, Maria Lanahan, Marshal Hoskins, Charles Forbes, and Julia Richmond (colored.)

Total number of deaths, according to the official announcement of the Board of Health, for the week ending to night at six P. M., 44; from yellow fever, 26; other causes, 18.

It was the purpose of the President to declare the fever epidemic if the number of deaths from the fever exceeded those from all other causes combined. But as the death rate for the weeks shows material decrease from the previous week, he withholds his declaration for the present.

Last week the total number of deaths were 71: from yellow fever 31, from other causes 37.

Physicians are sanguine that the the maximum death rate has been reached, and a decrease in the number of deaths can reasonably be expected.

A drenching rain fell this afternoon.

Squads of vagabonds, both white and black, are daily seen trudging along the highways toward the City. No means have yet been devised to check this movement. The authorities have the City well policed by colored militia during the day and the whole police force at night, and aside from a slight show of discontent on the part of a certain class of the colored people and an occasional housebreaker going through some vacated residence, there is no signal of lawlessness.

About 1,000 persons have gone to Camps Marks and Father Matthew. The inhabitants in the main are loth to leave their homes to reside at the camps, and many will not go until pending want compels.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 3.—Twelve new cases were reported to the Board of Health today, six of whom were colored. Two deaths have occurred, Fritz Wehrum and Maggie Downey. According to the report of J. H. Edmonson, Superintendent of nurses of the Howard Association, they have 65 on duty attending 73 sick people, 56 of whom are white and 17 colored. The death rate to-day has been 33½ per cent.

The Howards to morrow will open a supply depot at 299 Main street, from which will be furnished nourishment and stimulents to the indigent sick, on the requisition of Howard physicians, few of whom were on duty.

Chief-of Police Athey is progressing favorably.

A purse was furnished this afternoon to R. E. Webb, an employe of W. H. Horton & Co., who is reported sick with the fever. Among the convalescents are Charles Stacey, Fred Bartlift and wife.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 4.—The intention of the Louisville & Memphis Railway to discontinue daily mails, and run only triweekly engines, has created much dissatisfaction, and the scheme is generally condemned. The department at Washington will, it is intimated, be urged to have regular weekly mail communication kept up.

Fifteen new cases, in all, were reported to the Board of Health to-day. Among the number were Absalom Boyd and wife, Fred. and Robert Hollander, Mrs. Geo. Getz and son, Catharine Larkin, Michael and Kate Holly.

One additional death occurred—Rev. Father Edward Doyle. This Catholic priest came to Memphis last December, to assume charge of St. Patrick's Church, at the corner of DeSoto and Linden streets. He has taken quite an active part in moving his people out of the City to Camp Father Matthew. He was prostrated with fever last Thursday, and was progressing favorably until yesterday afternoon, when, during the temporary absence of his nurse, he arose from his bed, and was found by the attending physician writing at his desk. A relapse was the result of this indiscretion, which resulted in his death at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The deceased was 35 years old, and was formerly located at Jackson, Tenn.

The first mail from the east via the Louisville & Nashville Railroad arrived to-night at 7 o'clock.

MEMPHIS, August 5.—Four new cases were reported to the Board of Health this morning. Three deaths have occurred since last night—Rosa Hendricas, Louis Grisson, and George White (colored.)

Rev. Father Foley's condition this morning is improved, as is also the wife of Chief of Police Athey. John Waters and Edward Moon are reported dying.

Weather clear and warm.

A telegram from Blount Springs, Ala., announces the death last night of Capt. Charles B. Church, a prominent citizen of this city. The deceased was a well known steamboat owner, having before the war commanded several large steamers plying between Memphis and New Orleans. Paralysis caused his death.

The Old Songs.

Burlington Hawkeye.

"Take back the heart," as the man said who drew one when he wanted a diamond.

"Gum, gum away to the pearly fountain," was sung by the man who dropped his store teeth into the creek.

"A loan in the world," was given with great effect by the man who had to raise $200 by Saturday noon.

"All's swell," was composed and sung by the man who sat down on an oak stump, using a navy-blue wasp for a cushion.

"Bee ware," was the national song of the honey merchant.

"Down by the Sea Beat Shore," was the sad refrain of a man whose Summer hotal was eat out by tramps.

"Dream, Baby, Dream," was sung and said very energetically by the man who patrolled the floor while the colic patrolled the baby.

"Good-bye, Sweet Tart," was chanted by the dyspeptic man who couldn't eat pie.

"Somebody is Waiting for Me," was wailed out by the man who had been to the lodge, lost his night key, and could see the shadow of his wife's mother's night-capped head on the curtain of the sitting room.

"Larboard Watch," is the favorite lay of the recent idiot who wears two watches.

The Kiss of a Serpent.

New Orleans Democrat.

A correspondent in Lafourche Parish guarantees the truth of the following details:

Near the "Cutoff," M. Lambasse and his son both fell a victim to snake bite, under the following circumstances:

Lambasse and his son Bibi were serpent charmers, who cared as little for rattlesnakes as they would for turtledoves. They were constantly surrounded by their venomous pets, serpents of the most deadly species, with which they played fearlessly.

Last Sunday Bibi, who had a magnificent rattlesnake, tried to sell it to one of his friends. For this purpose he took it out of a barrel where it was kept, and, in order to show his skill, tried to make the reptile "kiss him." The serpent, unwilling to grant the caress desired, ended by becoming so enraged that he bit his charmer's tongue and also his left arm. Immediately afterward Bibi's father took the serpent in his hands, and tried to show those present that his son had acted clumsily, or was a charmer of much inferior character to himself. So saying, he put the head of the hideous creature in his mouth. The serpent bit him also. Father and son were both attacked with frightful pains shortly after, and their bodies became horribly swollen. They died in excruciating tortures.

The Capture of a Baby Whale.

New York Star.

The attention of the crew of the fishing smack "Comet" was attracted about dawn on Tuesday, while lying off Sandy Hook, to a peculiar circling and wheeling of fish hawks. Every man on board said there was "big game" in the vicinity, as the fish hawks is a sure indicator of the presence of fish. The men on the "Comet" spread their nets, only to have them broken by a young whale about 20 feet long. The fishermen chased the whale and stabbed it to death with a long spear. After a good deal of trouble they got the carcass of the whale on board their boat, and sailed for this City. They have a good idea of the value of the carcass, as they refused $50 for it before they reached Pier 22. There they found a purchaser at $100, and the whale, which weighed over 4,000 pounds, and is of the finback species, is now on exhibition.

Their Constitutions Will Not Stand It

Cincinnati Gazette.

The White House is rendered very unhealthy by poisonous gases and noxious effluvia. Neither Mr. Thurman nor Mr. Tilden has the physical ability to withstand a four years residence there.

—MANY ladies misinterpret their sufferings. Try a box of "Sellers' Liver Pills." Sold by all druggists.

Can't Preach Good.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law-suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article, when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition, when it can be so easily and cleanly removed by a little Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Proverbs," other column.

The Markets.

General Produce.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Breadstuffs—Flour—market dull and lower to sell Ohio family, fair, $5 25; do, fancy, $5 85; winter wheat patents, $6 75@6 75. Wheat fairly active; No. 2 red in elevator, 108¼@108½c. Corn dull; sail in elevator, 44½c. Oats dull and prices show no material change.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—Flour quiet, $4 60@5 75. Wheat is dull at 88@94c. Corn quiet at 38@40c. Oats quiet; new, 28@30c. Whisky steady at 103c. Provisions—Pork quiet at $8 50. Lard quiet; held at $5 70. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, at $3 25; short ribs, $4 30; short clear, $4 50. Bacon at $5 90@6 00@6 15.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Flour unchanged; X, $3 85@4 00; XX, $4 00@4 85; family, $4 85@4 95; choice, $4 90@5 10. Wheat higher; No. 2 red, 94½@94¾cash. Corn quiet; 31½c cash. Oats easy at 24½c. Whisky steady at 105c. Provisions—Pork better at $8 87½@8 90. Dry Salt meats higher; clear ribs, $4 35. Bacon higher; clear ribs, at $4 85. Lard nominal at $5 50. Hogs—The market is lower; Yorkers to Baltimores, $3 45@3 70; packing, $3 00@3 40; receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, — head.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 5.—Breadstuffs—Wheat about same as yesterday noon board closed firm at 103c for handy. Sales for 2 cash and seller August; 87¼c for seller September; 86c for seller October; 79c for No 3; 83½c for No 4; 66c for rejected; receipts, 13,000 bu; shipments, 69,000 bu. Corn—Market is steady at 38¾c for No. 2. Oats—Market steady at 25c for No 2. Rye—market dull at 50c for No 1. Barley—Market steady at 61c for No 2.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5.—Receipts—Flour, 19,640 bbl; wheat, 85,257 bu; corn, 22,181 bu. Shipments by rail—wheat, 58,053 bu; corn, 9,694 bu. By canal—wheat, 272,833 bu; corn, 48,633 bu. Grain in store—Wheat, 151,969 bu; corn, 168,434 bu; market dull; sales, 3,100 bu; No 1 hard Duluth, 110c; five cars red and white new Ohio, 104c. Corn inactive and nominal; 46½c for No. 2 western; Oats at 34c; no sales. Rye inactive Canal and rail freights strong and unchanged.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Wheat unsettled, firm and irregular; No 2 red, 94¾c cash; No 2 spring, 86¾c cash; 86¾c bid seller September. Corn stronger; 38¾c cash; 38½c seller September. Oats firmer; 25½c cash; 25¾c seller September. Rye at 50c. Barley unchanged. Pork strong and higher; $8 25¾ for cash; $8 23¾ bid seller September; $8 35 bid seller October. Lard firmer; $5 52½ bid cash; $5 55 bid seller September; $5 57½ bid seller October. Whisky at 104c. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; market dull and weak; 5@10c lower; light at $3 60@3 80; packing, $3 15@3 25; choice heavy grades, $3 50@3 60.

TOLEDO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 6.—The wheat market showed considerable activity, with prices advancing. Spot Amber firm at 95c. September active at 98¾c. No 2 Amber quiet at 93¾c. White Wheats quiet. No. 1 White Michigan going at 101c; No. 2 White, 98c; No. 3 White, 100½c. Red Wheats less active; No. 1 Clubs and No. 2 M. S., No. 2 Red, Wabash steady at 99¼c; seller August, 98¾c; seller September, 98¾c. No. 3 Red quiet at 97c; Rejected Red dull at 92c. No. 2 Amber Illinois active at 99¾c. Western Amber brisk at 98¾c. Corn quiet with prices a shade off. High-mixed, 37¼c; No. 2, 37c; seller August and September active at 37¼c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2 White, 26¼c. Rye dull; No. 2, 54½c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Cotton—Is steady at 11 3-16c for middling uplands. Flour is reported quiet; receipts, 19,600 bbls; sales, 11,000 bbls, extra state and western, $3 90@4 40; Round Hoop Ohio, $4 50@6 00. Rye Flour is firm at $3 20@3 75. Wheat—Spring nominal; Winter unsettled; Red, cash, seller August and seller September a shade easier; white a shade firmer and quiet; receipts, 400,000 bu; sales, 90,000 bu; No. 2 Red, seller September, at 103¾c. Rye quiet; 64¼@65¾c for No. 2 Western; 68c for State and Canada. Corn quiet; receipts, 78,000 bu; sales, 40,000 bu; 44½c for Western Mixed. Barley dull and nominal. Oats dull; receipts, 44,000 bu; sales, 28,000 bu; 32@36c for mixed western; 36@40c for white. Coffee quiet at 8 7-8. Beef quiet. Lard is reported as dull at $6 00. Butter—17½c. Cheese—8@8½c. Whiskey — 107½c. Sugar—6¾@7c. Eggs 9@11c. Petroleum —7½c for crude, and 6½c for refined. Tallow—5 13-16@5½c. Coal unsettled and nominal. Leather firm and active at $20@$23. Wool firm at 32@45c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.—Breadstuffs—Flour—Dull and unchanged; western superfine, $3 00@3 50; do extra, $4 00@4 75; do family, $5 00@6 00. Wheat—Western closed steady; No 2 western winter red, spot sales, 103¾@103¾c; No seller August, 103¾@103½c; seller September, 88¾@103½c; seller October, 100¾@100¾c. Corn—Western quiet and steady; western mixed, spot, at 42¾@43c; do seller August, at 41¾@42c; do seller September, 45⅝@45¾c; seller October, 46@46¼c; steamer, 42¾@42½c. Oats—market is steady; western white at 37@38c; do mixed, 35@37c; Pennsylvania, 37@38c. Rye steady; good to prime, 56@58c. Hay steady and unchanged; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $13 00@15 00. Provisions—market is steady; packed, $8 25@8 50. Bulk Meats—loose shoulders, $4 50@—; clear rib sides, $4 50@—; packed, $4 25@5 25. Bacon—shoulders, $4 75; clear rib sides, $5 75; hams, $11 00@12 00. Lard—refined, in tierces, $7 00. Butter steady and unchanged; prime to choice western packed, 12@14c. Eggs firm at 10@11c. Petroleum quiet; crude, 5½c; refined, 6¾@7½c. Coffee quiet and steady; rio cargoes, 11¼@14½c. Whisky steady at 107½@108c. Freights to Liverpool, per steam, unchanged; cotton, 5-32d; flour, at 2s; grain, at 8d. Receipts—Flour, 5,986 bbls; wheat, 399,000 bu, corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 16 bushels; rye, 800 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 247,400 bu; corn, 25,000 bu. Sales—wheat, 587,700 bu; corn, 131,600 bu.

Live Stock Markets.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—Hogs—Market active and firm; common, $3 75@3 90; light quiet at $3 90@4 05; packing, $3 40@3 75; butchers', $3 65@3 75. Receipts, 851 head; shipments, 302 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Cattle—Market active;